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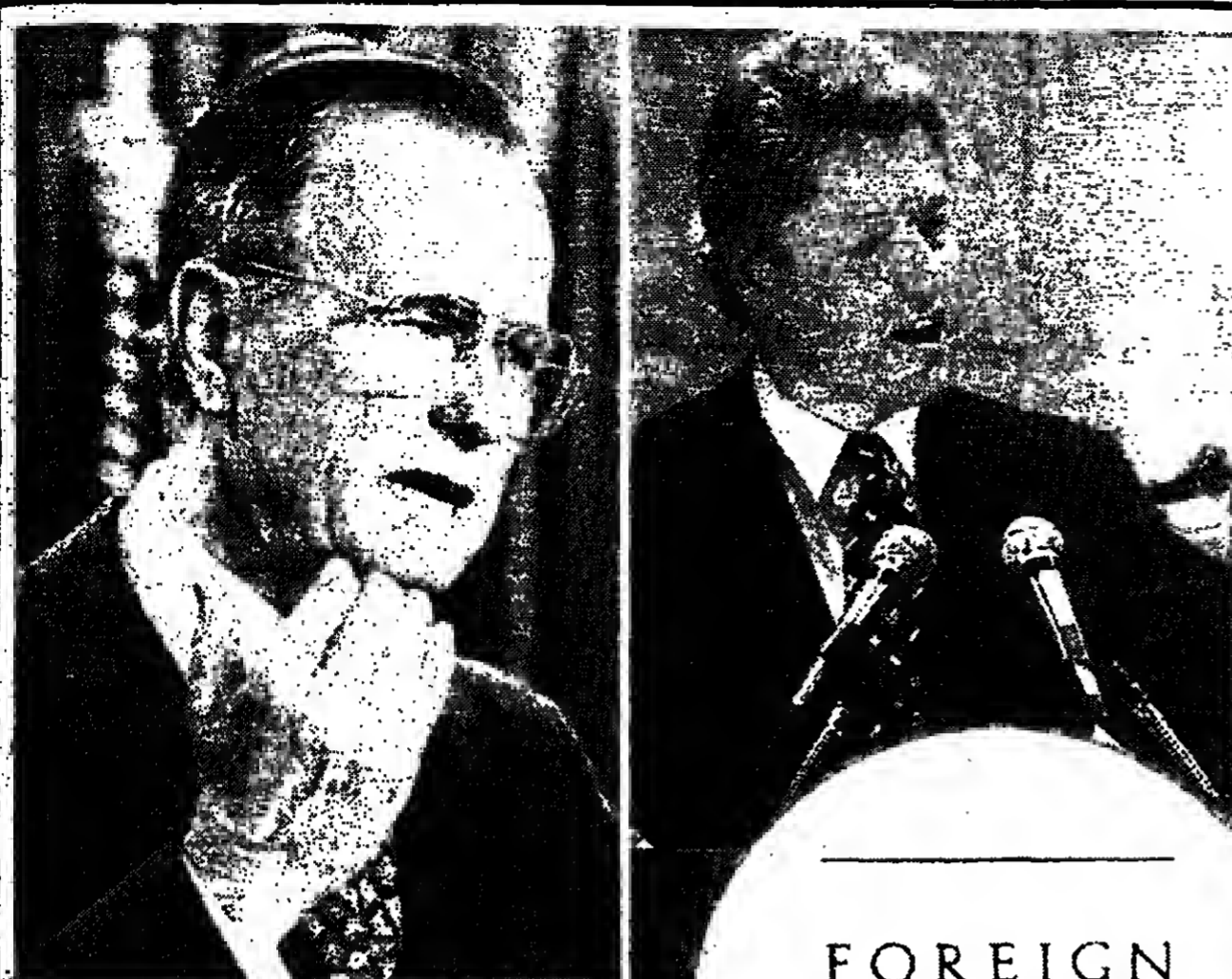
LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

PEOPLE

Theft of a Waxen Chief Claimed by Colleagues

Richard Gabriel Thomas, chief of the Musée Grévin, said the wax figure of Paul Boccia was missing when he returned to work Tuesday. Later, a group of museum staff claimed authorship of the deed and said they had hidden the figure in a Paris museum. "Paul Boccia was a very important figure in the history of the museum," said Gabriel Thomas, their spokesman. Boccia was a prominent member of the establishment of the Musée Grévin. He died in 1987. The wax figure was a gift to the museum by the artist's family. Gabriel Thomas said the figure was hidden in a Paris museum. He said the figure was hidden in a Paris museum. He said the figure was hidden in a Paris museum.



President Bush, left, announcing the Russian aid program at a White House news conference on Wednesday, and Bill Clinton addressing the Foreign Policy Association at the same time in New York. A coincidence? "Of course it's not," Mr. Clinton said.

Bush Shows He's Got His Timing Down

WASHINGTON — Coincidence or political calculation? That was the question the White House faced Wednesday as President George Bush stole the spotlight on aid to Russia from Governor Bill Clinton.

Mr. Clinton, the president's probable Democratic challenger this fall, had long scheduled a foreign policy speech for Wednesday, and CNN planned live coverage. News reports indicated that the Clinton camp wanted to attack Mr. Bush in his strongest area, foreign policy, by reinforcing criticism of the White House from former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Nixon, a Republican, embarrassed the president last month when he called for a more vigorous alliance with the struggling Russian democracy.

Mr. Bush did not miss a beat. On Sunday, he told reporters he would announce a new aid package for Russia this week. On Tuesday, the White House said Mr. Bush was canceling a domestic policy speech scheduled for Wednesday in Philadelphia and instead would announce his new aid program for Russia at a news conference.

The news conference was at 11 A.M. the same time as Mr. Clinton's appearance in New York. CNN carried the start of the president's news conference but cut away from the White House to Mr. Clinton when the president had finished reading his opening statement.

On Tuesday, a White House spokesman called the timing a coincidence.

Asked later whether he believed the timing of Mr. Bush's speech was a coincidence, Mr. Clinton responded: "Of course it's not."

On Wednesday the view emerged that the White House had set the president's statement to coincide with a similar Russian aid announcement by the Group of Seven industrialized democracies in Bonn.

West Commits \$24 Billion To Bolster Russian Economy

WASHINGTON — The United States and its Western allies on Wednesday announced a \$24 billion aid package to bolster the Russian economy and encourage the government of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

The program represents the deepest financial commitment to date for the destitute former Soviet Union.

Announcements in Washington and Bonn indicated that President George Bush was convinced that more money was needed to shore up Russia and the other newly independent republics.

Moscow has for months been pushing for a greater commitment from the West, and Germany has been its strongest proponent.

"I believe very strongly that President Yeltsin's reform program holds the greatest hope for the future of the Russian people and the security of the American people," Mr. Bush said. "President Yeltsin has taken some very courageous steps."

In Bonn, the Group of Seven industrial nations announced that it had agreed on the outlines of a \$24 billion aid package for Russia alone — \$6 billion for a fund to stabilize the ruble and \$18 billion in aid over the next three years to pay for Russia's balance-of-payments deficit as it shifts to a free-market economy. The United States would contribute a fifth to a quarter of the \$24 billion.

The aid program would be carried out by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with the IMF in the lead role, U.S. officials said.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who holds the rotating presidency of the G-7, also said the troubled Commonwealth of Independent States would be offered membership in the IMF and the World Bank this month.

"We have agreed to send a decisive signal of political and economic support to President Yeltsin and the forces of reform in Russia and the other CIS republics," Mr. Kohl said. "The offer is also an incentive to successfully implement this brave reform program, especially in Russia."

The G-7 and IMF are expected to shape similar, if less expansive, aid programs for the non-Russian republics in the near future.

Mr. Bush said that he now supported congressional approval of up to \$3 billion for the U.S. contribution toward stabilizing the ruble and similar stabilization funds envisioned for the other republics' currencies.

He also said the United States should speedily approve \$1.1 billion in additional grain credits and a long-pending \$12 billion guarantee that will help the IMF provide Russia and the other republics broad financial assistance.

Mr. Bush called for the repeal of certain restrictions on U.S. business ventures in the former Soviet Union and for the swift approval of bilateral tax and trade treaties.

Congressional support for much of the plan is expected, although not without demands from many Democrats for a similar commitment to U.S. domestic needs.

Horst Köhler, a Foreign Ministry aide, said that to receive the aid, the former Soviet states would be expected to undertake an economic reform program.

See AID, Page 3



NATO AND EX-WARSAW PACT — Russia's deputy minister of defense, Pavel Grachev, with Dick Cheney in Brussels. Page 3.

Clinton Hits Bush On Foreign Policy

He Calls for a Joint Approach to Aid

NEW YORK — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas outlined a comprehensive foreign policy Wednesday in an effort to "tip the balance" in world affairs by working in concert with the world's democracies — starting with aid to reform the Russian economy.

The leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination also launched a fierce attack on President George Bush for what many consider the president's strong suit: Mr. Clinton described the Bush administration's foreign policy as "reactive, rudderless and erratic U.S. diplomacy" that has "failed to articulate clear goals for American foreign policy."

He was delivering a long-planned speech to the Foreign Policy Association here on his vision of an economically strong America that would be able to carry its weight in world affairs.

"Prodded by Democrats in Congress, rebuked by Richard Nixon and realizing that I have been raising the issue in the campaign, the president is finally — even now as we meet here — putting forward a plan of assistance to Russia's new republics," Mr. Clinton said. "I welcome this. It's good for them and it's good for us."

The White House chose the moment that Mr. Clinton was speaking to unveil a much-delayed initiative to aid the successor states of the Soviet Union. Asked whether he thought that was a coincidence, Mr. Clinton replied: "Of course it's not. But I'm pleased if we could have a bipartisan foreign policy in the post-Cold War era. I'd be elated if it got them to act."

The Bush proposals differed little from Mr. Clinton's. The Democratic program, worked out with advisers during the past month, included a \$6 billion international stabilization fund for the ruble, a 10 percent American share in \$12 billion short-term emergency finance proposed for Russia, a "democracy corps" of U.S. technical advisers, and official encouragement for joint ventures with U.S., European and Japanese companies as a method of teaching capitalism to business people in the former Communist states.

He also urged the president to get behind the \$12 billion U.S. quota increase for the International Monetary Fund, which has been languishing in Congress for two years.

He said: "We need a president who doesn't mind taking a little flak to seize this moment in history."

Mr. Clinton said that the survival of the former Soviet empire was the most urgent national security issue and that America could "lead a global alliance for democracy as united and steadfast as the global

See CLINTON, Page 3

Kiosk

Senators Back U.S. Aid Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate on Wednesday approved a stopgap bill to maintain U.S. foreign aid programs for another six months.

The \$7.1 billion measure, approved 84 to 16, contains \$270 million for United Nations peacekeeping operations, including the new effort in Cambodia. The House voted Tuesday, 275 to 131, to extend the foreign aid.

But the House action came only after \$10 billion in loan guarantees for Israel had been stripped away by an impasse over Israeli settlement activity in the occupied territories.

General News

Japanese swords cut a record swath in New York. Page 3.
Zaire's president clings to power, with help. Page 6.
Macedonia seeks independence, in a quiet way. Page 6.
U.S. "sting" operation nets seven in scheme to sell arms to Iraq. Page 5.

Business/Finance

Gloom deepened in Japan despite a cut in rates. Page 9.
Swissair returned to profit but remained cautious. Page 11.

Sports

National Hockey League players went on strike after rejecting the owners' offer. Page 17.

Crossword

Page 7.

Dow Close	The Dollar to New York
Up 13.86	DM 1.6513
3,248.33	Yan 134.55
	FF 5.598

U.S. and EC Resolve Dispute Over Airbus Subsidies

By Charles Goldsmith
BRUSSELS — The United States and the European Community, settling one of their most protracted and hostile trade disputes, agreed here Wednesday on a tentative accord to restrict subsidies to the commercial aircraft industry.

The deal resolved a six-year dispute that focused on the European Airbus Industrie consortium. It limits both direct production supports and indirect subsidies such as the benefits to civil aviation that flow from Pentagon contracts. Only future subsidies are covered, officials said.

The tentative pact, which applies to all civil aircraft with more than 100 seats, must be approved by U.S. authorities and EC governments.

If approval is granted, the United States and EC negotiators said a GATT deal could be reached by the end of April. Page 9.

It will drop its threat to lodge a formal complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade over EC government support for Airbus.

"If the agreement is finalized, then we will not pursue that case," the deputy U.S. trade representative, Michael Moskow, said.

The chief EC negotiator, Hugo Paemen, said: "We now have peace. We now know the conditions under which Airbus can develop and we know that we will not be systematically attacked in GATT."

EC ambassadors could start examining the deal as early as Thursday.

Negotiators for both sides declined to disclose figures for the agreement's subsidy ceilings, but Mr. Paemen said there were few surprises in the final pact compared with previously released details.

Direct subsidies to Airbus would therefore be limited to about 33 percent of total new development costs, while the benefits from indirect U.S. government subsidies could not exceed 5 percent of a company's civil aircraft sales.

Although aircraft subsidies have at times been an issue in the GATT talks, the new accord is distinct from the long-running U.S.-EC dispute over agriculture subsidies in the current round of GATT talks. Negotiators said it was significant, however, that the two sides could resolve a complex international trade dispute at a sensitive and crucial stage in the GATT process.

"We're very pleased with the results," Mr. Paemen said.

See AIRBUS, Page 10

Gadhafi Warns of Retaliation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CAIRO — Libya reacted furiously on Wednesday to the possible imposition of United Nations sanctions over the Lockerbie bombing, accusing the West of launching a "crusader war" and threatening to halt oil supplies to unfriendly nations.

Other Arab states, even those with little love for Libya's maverick leadership, expressed resentment at what they saw as Western double standards in using sanctions against an Arab country but not against Israel.

But diplomats said Libya also took "positive steps" on Wednesday by granting hundreds of foreigner exit visas after having been accused of preventing foreigners from leaving.

The UN Security Council voted on Tuesday to ban air links and arms deals with Libya and cut Tripoli's diplomatic staff abroad from April 15 unless it hands over the two suspects in the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am jetliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, for trial in the United States or Britain. Libya also must help with investigations into the bombing of a French UTA jet over Niger in 1989.

The Libyan Foreign Ministry accused the United States, Britain and France of conducting "a crusader war" against Libya.

See SANCTIONS, Page 2

Gorbachev Plays Himself in a Film

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service
BERLIN — Mikhail S. Gorbachev is pulling a reverse Ronald Reagan, stepping from the world stage onto the silver screen.

The last leader of the Soviet Union took time out of a lecture tour in Germany last month to play himself in a film by the German director Wim Wenders. The movie, a sequel to the director's "Wings of Desire," tells the story of an unemployed angel who flies from one strange encounter to another in Berlin.

By chance, the angel, played by Bruno Ganz, meets Mr. Gorbachev, who proceeds to deliver a long, improvised speech about his search for the meaning of life and his relationship with the Russian poet, Fyodor Dostoevski.

A spokesman for the film's production company, Tohis Film Arts, said Mr. Gorbachev was approached during his trip to Germany in March and agreed to play the role, in part because he was familiar with "Wings of Desire."

Mr. Wenders, who won access to Mr. Gorbachev through diplomatic channels, said he was impressed by Mr. Gorbachev's "superior professionalism." The director had prepared a script for Mr. Gorbachev based largely on snippets from the Soviet leader's autobiography. But once the camera started rolling, Mr. Gorbachev went off on his own, talking about his philosophy and his interpretation of Mr. Dostoevski's work.



Photographers wore John Major masks as an April Fool's Day joke on the British prime minister as he campaigned Wednesday.

U.K. Bettors' Choice: Hung Parliament

By Erik Ipsen
LONDON — They are neither as sleek as greyhounds nor as handsome as horses, but Britain's politicians are nearing the home stretch of their great nearly monthlong race to the polls, and thousands of Britons are laying their wagers on who will finish first.

Ladbrokes, the nation's largest betting chain, reckons that a race that looks like it will be neck and neck to the wire will increase its election bets to £1.25 million (\$2.1 million). That is well above the level of the last, comparatively tame, general election in 1987. Then, Margaret Thatcher enjoyed a commanding lead from start to finish.

As races go, however, the political variety just does not stack up terribly well. Against horse racing legends like Deser Onchid, politicians like Prime Minister John Major, the Conservative Party candidate, and Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Labour Party, seem hugely unappealing, no matter how closely matched they are.

Partly, it is a question of sheer speed.

"It is not really an attractive bet," said Paul Williams, the manager of the Ladbrokes betting shop in the North London suburb of Hayes. "If you bet on the dogs, you can pick up your cash in five minutes or three weeks."

Then again, political betting was never seen as a serious money-maker for the bookies anyway. From the outset, the prize was publicity.

Organized political betting in Britain was born during the Profumo affair of 1963, following the disclosure that a high government defense official, John Profumo, had been involved with Christine Keeler, a known associate of the Soviet naval attaché. Days after the story broke, Ladbrokes began cheekily taking bets on who would succeed Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, who had tendered his resignation over the affair.

"I told the gov'nor that here is a chance to get our name on the front page and not on the sports page," said Ron Pollard, who retired last year as the company's chief odds-maker at about the same time his autobiography, "Odds & Sods," hit the bookshelves. He was referring to Ladbrokes' chairman, Cyril Stein.

Not only did the headlines far exceed Mr. Pollard's plans, but surprisingly, the business proved so lucrative — in the 1966 general election Ladbrokes took in more money than it did on that year's Derby — that it has been continued and expanded.

"The most popular bet right now is on a hung Parliament," said Paul Austin. Mr. Pollard's successor, Ladbrokes is currently quoting 4-6 odds on that as well as identical odds on Labor gaining an outright majority versus 11-10 on the Conservatives and 400-1 on the Liberal Democrats.

On Wednesday, London financial markets took a beating after three opinion polls showed the Labor Party stretching its lead over the Conservatives just eight days before polling day.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading British shares fell 36 points, or 2.2 percent, to the year's opening low before staging a partial recovery to close 31.5 points lower at 2,408.6, but above the psychological 2,400 level. Government bonds fell a full percentage point in value, with the key long gilt rising through the 10 percent interest yield level, last broken in

See BRITAIN, Page 11

Worst Israel-Arab Clashes in 18 Months

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
GAZA, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — At least four Palestinians were killed and dozens wounded at the southernmost part of the Gaza Strip on Wednesday in the most violent clashes between Israeli troops and Palestinians since the Temple Mount killings 18 months ago.

Five of the wounded were said to be in very serious condition, including some with head wounds.

In a separate incident, near Hebron in the occupied West Bank, a Palestinian was reported killed in a battle with Israeli troops, one of several clashes that erupted across the occupied territories as the Muslim fasting period of Ramadan neared its end. There were no reports of Israeli casualties.

The most serious violence occurred at the Rafah refugee district near Israel's border with Egypt, an outpost of 58,000 residents who keenly feel their isolation from Israel and even from other parts of Gaza.

Israeli officers and witnesses in Rafah gave sketchy and at times conflicting accounts of what happened. But there was general agreement that the shootings occurred in and around the district's main market as Israeli paramilitary policemen battled hundreds of residents, many of them throwing stones and some hurling gasoline bombs.

An army spokeswoman in Jerusalem said the disturbances had begun when Palestinians threw a hand grenade at an army observation point.

A Palestinian witness said he had seen three people shot to death in the market, and other Gazans reported a fourth person shot elsewhere as the fighting spread. But the army spokeswoman said she could confirm only that the police officers had killed two Palestinians. There were two other known deaths, she said, but it was possible that the victims had been run over by a car that policemen were chasing through the district in the early stages of the clash.

Foreign relief workers and hospital employees said there were so many wounded that there were not nearly enough beds for them all. Many lay on the floors of the hospital and a clinic.

After more than an hour of fighting, the army imposed a curfew on Rafah, but reportedly several hours elapsed before it could be enforced.

In the Temple Mount incident on Oct. 8, 1990, 17 Palestinians were killed as police officers attacked, in response to stones thrown at Jewish worshippers near the Western Wall.

For Egypt, a Diplomatic Failure in Bid to Influence Gadhafi

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The United Nations decision to impose sanctions on Libya marks a diplomatic defeat for a two-year Egyptian effort to bring its neighbor closer to the Arab mainstream and to win the Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi, from his confrontational stance toward the West.

The mandatory air and arms embargo, approved Tuesday by the Security Council and scheduled to go into effect April 15 unless Tripoli yields, is also likely to pose a major dilemma for Egypt, confronting it either with censure by the United Nations if it does not fully comply with the sanctions, or with the wrath of Libya, where 1 million Egyptians are working, if it does.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Egypt is afraid it will become the scapegoat of the Libyans because of its close ties with the United States, an Arab official said.

Last week, Esmat Abdel Meguid, secretary general of the Arab League and a former Egyptian foreign minister, said it was his "personal opinion" that most Arab countries would not comply with sanctions against Libya.

His assessment was probably based on two major factors that are molding Arab governments' attitudes on the issue.

One is the widespread rejection by Arab populations of UN sanctions against another Arab country at a time when the U.S.-sponsored peace process is on hold and support is eroding for UN sanctions against Iraq.

The second is a perception that, despite the serious

allegations against the two Libyans accused of involvement in the 1988 bombing of Pan American Flight 103 over Scotland, the United States and Britain are not on solid legal grounds in demanding their extradition by Libya. These Arabs see the Western demands as a challenge to Arab states' sovereignty.

"No country hands over citizens of its own," said a senior official of the Cairo-based Arab League. "This is the weak point for the United States and Britain, and they realize that, but they say, 'Who cares now? Which means it's might over right. It's an extremely dangerous precedent."

Ever since Libya and Egypt restored relations in late 1989, President Hosni Mubarak has labored to convince Colonel Gadhafi that he has more to gain by jettisoning his radical stands against the West, and his support for international terrorists, than he does by continuing them.

Mr. Mubarak redoubled his efforts to head off a confrontation in November after the United States and Britain indicated the two reputed Libyan security agents for the Pan Am bombing that killed 270 people.

But the Egyptians kept running into obstacles from the Libyans as Mr. Gadhafi sought ways to avoid delivering the two men to Western courts.

Prodded by a Libyan offer to hand over the two men to the Arab League as a face-saving measure, a senior Arab League delegation traveled to Tripoli. But in a lengthy meeting with Mr. Gadhafi, the Libyan leader hedged the offer with conditions and reiterated old positions, sources said.

The last straw came when a Libyan official sought to shift the blame for the initiative's failure to the Arab League by suggesting that Libya was ready to deliver the two suspects but the delegation would not take them. Foreign Minister Amr Moussa of Egypt angrily denied this as "nonsense."



Esmat Abdel Meguid, secretary general of the Arab League and a former Egyptian foreign minister, announcing the league's position on the UN Security Council's sanctions in Cairo on Wednesday.

SANCTIONS: A Threat to Cut Back on Oil Sales

(Continued from page 1)

sader war against Arabs and Muslims" to help Israel by depriving Arab states of weapons.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, was quoted as telling the Italian weekly *Europeo* as saying, "The embargo does not frighten us."

"From now on, the Libyan economy and politics march together," he said. "Whoever doesn't support the cause of my people won't have anything: neither oil, nor business."

Oil experts have expressed doubt that Libya would use its petroleum as a weapon. Oil brings in about 95 percent of Libya's foreign income, so cutting shipments would hurt Tripoli, too. Italy and France are the major European importers of Libyan oil.

Italy's ambassador to Tripoli said Wednesday that Libyan officials had begun to speed up the granting of exit visas for foreigners wanting to leave the country.

Libya had delayed issuing visas in advance of the Security Council

vote. The delays were seen as an effort to try to pressure the council to think twice about imposing sanctions.

Giorgio Testori, the Italian ambassador, said that Libya resumed the granting of the visas Wednesday morning. Libya had denied that it was delaying the visas.

The outside world's most vulnerable assets in Libya are people — thousands of nationals working there, many in defiance of government warnings.

Britain urged its 5,000 citizens working in Libya to evacuate because the sanctions will stop flights in and out on April 15 unless Libya surrenders the two bombing suspects.

Thailand ordered its 30,000 workers to get ready to leave, and Bulgaria said its 6,000 nationals would come home.

But South Korea, which has about 5,000 citizens in Libya working on construction projects, said it would take no action that might threaten its business interests.

There are also 13,000 to 15,000

Indians, 2,800 Poles, 1,000 Americans, 1,050 Italians, 600 Germans and 300 French citizens in Libya.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said Americans were having no trouble leaving Syria, Tunisia, Lebanon and the Arab League criticized the Security Council vote on sanctions.

The resolution "is not appropriate," said Foreign Minister Farouk Shara of Syria. He told reporters in Lebanon that the matter should be resolved by the World Court in The Hague, which has heard the case.

The Arab League, so far defeated in its attempts to negotiate an end to Libya's crisis with the West, said it regretted the sanctions and called on countries that opposed them to use the time before April 15 to find a solution.

Diplomats in North Africa said the arms embargo would hurt Libya most, threatening to paralyze its armed forces.

It should mean the withdrawal of 2,500 military advisers. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Delhi Vows to Press Arms Inquiry

NEW DELHI (AFP) — India's embarrassed government pledged Wednesday to go ahead with investigations into a bribery scandal that has forced the resignation of its foreign minister. Opposition parties had accused the Congress (I) Party government of trying to settle investigations into the scandal, which erupted in 1987.

Before, a Swedish weapons firm, has admitted to paying nearly \$30 million in commissions on the \$1.3 billion arms deal, but the beneficiaries are unknown. Defense Minister Sharan Pawar said the Central Bureau of Investigation would "vigorously pursue the case."

Mr. Pawar told parliament that a "go slow" request conveyed to Swiss authorities by the outgoing minister, Madhavsinh Solanki, who resigned Tuesday, "has no effect on the government's consistent position in the matter." Mr. Solanki quit after confessing that he had given his Swiss counterpart, René Felber, a note requesting a slackening of efforts to find out who had taken the kickbacks, which were paid into secret Swiss bank accounts.

Warning on Russia Reactor Emission

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A leading Russian ecologist said Wednesday that last week's nuclear accident near St. Petersburg released 19 times more radiation than officially reported. He called for reducing Russia's dependence on nuclear power.

But the Russian Atomic Energy Ministry said closure of nuclear power plants, which account for about 12 percent of the republic's electric energy, would mean economic catastrophe.

Alexei Yablokov, a biologist and adviser to the Russian government on ecology, said radiation levels around the reactor, which is situated 100 kilometers (60 miles) west of St. Petersburg on the Gulf of Finland, reached 300 microcentgrays per hour, 19 times higher than officially reported.

10 More Killed Near Johannesburg

ALEXANDRA, South Africa (Reuters) — Sporadic fighting erupted in Johannesburg's black township of Alexandra on Wednesday, pushing the toll in 36 hours of clashes to 10 dead and at least 70 wounded.

A police spokesman, Eugene Opperman, said 2 of the 10 killed in the township next door to the wealthy white suburbs of northern Johannesburg were believed to be policemen. "Sporadic attacks on police are continuing, as are attacks on each other by groups of blacks," he said.

African National Congress officials accused security forces of failing to arrest those responsible for the fighting, but the regional commission of inquiry said his men were preventing a far worse bloodbath. The fighting has pitted rival supporters of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

UN Forces Monitor Cambodia Truce

PHNOM PENH (AP) — UN officials said Wednesday that they negotiated a cease-fire to halt the recent outbreak of fighting in northern Cambodia and sent peacekeeping troops to monitor the area. It was the first deployment of UN troops to an area of conflict in Cambodia since the Vietnamese-installed government and three guerrilla factions signed a peace accord in October after 13 years of civil war.

Kompong Thon Province had been the scene of several weeks of fighting between government troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas. Both sides accused the other of trying to seize territory before the full UN peacekeeping force arrived to monitor a countrywide truce and disarm the four warring factions.

Yasushi Akashi, head of the UN operation, and his military commander, Lieutenant General John Sanderson, had said Sunday that the United Nations would not send any peacekeeping troops to Kompong Thon until the fighting ended.

U.S. Sticks to Libya Theory

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. investigators insist that the evidence in the bombing of Pan American Flight 103 points so far to Libya, and only Libya.

But they acknowledge that a telling string of coincidence and circumstance continues to suggest that Iran and perhaps Syria may have played central roles. And they strongly deny that Iran or Syria have been excluded from their inquiry for political or diplomatic reasons.

Libya was first tied to the Pan Am bombing in 1980, when investigators in Scotland found a fragment of the detonator that triggered the plastic explosive that destroyed the Pan Am 747 jet, killing 270. That fragment was identical to 10 detonators that had been seized from Libyan agents in Senegal in early 1988, 10 months before the Pan Am bombing.

When two senior Libyan intelligence officials were indicted for the bombing in November, the Justice Department also disclosed that it had obtained a diary showing that one agent had stolen luggage tags from Air Malta, enabling them to place the suitcase on a Malta flight that connected with Flight 103 in Frankfurt.

Those findings have convinced investigators that Libyans carried out the deed with the approval of their leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi. One theory is that Colonel Gadhafi sought revenge for American air strikes against Tripoli and Benghazi in 1986.

But investigators concede that they cannot rule out the participation of their original suspects — Iran and Syria. For there is ample evidence that Iran sought to bomb a U.S. passenger jet in the fall of 1988, and that Syrian terrorists were at work on a bomb plot similar to the one now linked to Libya.

Iran was a prime suspect because it had an obvious motive: revenge for the accidental downing of an Iranian passenger jet carrying 290 persons in July 1988 by a U.S. Navy warship.

Investigators first concluded that Iran had contracted that summer with a Syrian-based terrorist group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, to pay \$10 million for a series of bombings.

That autumn, three months before the bombing, a West German cell of the Popular Front group constructed five plastic bombs that were concealed in radios, stereo equipment and other devices. But the plot was broken up by West German police in October and many members were jailed.

Shocking the Japanese, Police Clamp Guard on Politicians

By T.J. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The politician entered the room surrounded by a phalanx of serious-looking young men in dark business suits. As he approached the podium to make his speech, the men in suits formed a circle around him, gazing intently at the audience and passing a few words now and then via small two-way radio sets on their wrists.

It's a common enough scene in American politics. But such a visible show of force by security men is something new — and shocking — to the people of Japan.

In this peaceful society, where violent crime and guns are rare, security for

ranking politicians has traditionally been low-key.

But these days, members of the "SP," or "Special Police," Japan's version of the Secret Service, are out in force for every public appearance by Shin Kanemaru, a member of the national parliament and vice president of the dominant Liberal Democratic Party who is often called the most powerful man in Japanese politics. The highly visible ring of protection around Mr. Kanemaru reflects a change in the official approach here to executive protection.

In a sense, Mr. Kanemaru is lucky he is still here to be protected.

Last week, he was finishing a speech in northern Tokyo when a young man jumped up, planted himself less than 20

feet (6 meters) from the speaker's platform, pulled out a Brazilian-made handgun, and fired three shots at Mr. Kanemaru. Despite the short range, all three shots missed.

In the days since, Japan's security forces have completely changed tactics at Mr. Kanemaru's appearances to prevent a recurrence.

Traditionally, Japanese security forces have been virtually invisible, assigned to sit unobtrusively and keep their eyes on the politician they were protecting, a strategy based on the belief that any attack in this largely gun-free country would be made by knife.

But at a weekend Kanemaru speech, tactics changed. At least eight security

men stood conspicuously around him, their eyes trained on the audience.

The Kanemaru incident, and the change in security measures it prompted, have not touched every politician. Even Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa does not have the same special protection.

"For most of us, there's no difference," said Kazuo Aichi, a senior Liberal-Democratic member of the Diet. "The political world isn't particularly scared, because we don't think this is going to happen to anybody else."

"What really bothers us is the thought that public appearances in themselves might become dangerous, the way they are for presidential candidates in America. That would be a huge difference for Japan."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Syria has stepped up efforts to promote its cultural heritage and develop facilities to attract tourists. The government has focused on reducing restrictions on currency transfer and exchange and on developing the country's archaeological treasures, the Tourism Ministry said. Foreigners are no longer required to list the amount of currency they are taking into Syria, unless it exceeds \$5,000. (AFP)

Germany has withdrawn a warning to tourists issued in February to avoid Kenya's Masai Mara game park because security there has been improved, the German Embassy said in Nairobi on Wednesday. (AFP)

Cameron is offering international air traffic to use the new terminal at Yaounde Nsimalem airport at least once a week to justify the construction of a third international airport. Cameroon ruled the terminal would now be Cameroon's main international airport. (Reuters)

A Russian Aeroflot airliner with only three passengers on board landed Wednesday in Zagreb, the first civilian aircraft in six months to do so with the reopening of the airport. Croatian airspace was closed on Sept. 1 by federal authorities in Belgrade because of the civil war. (AP)

Fourteen windswept through knee-high water in Venice on Wednesday as unusually strong winds sent the Adriatic Sea rushing into the city's lagoon. The entire historic quarter was underwater, with levels peaking at 1.2 meters (4 feet) in St. Mark's Square late Tuesday night. The flooding was expected to continue for several days. (AP)

Much of Zambia's railroad system ground to a halt on Wednesday as thousands of workers with the country's main rail line went on strike to demand higher wages. (Reuters)

Japanese railroad workers continued strikes in central and southern Japan on Wednesday, causing delays. Many trains were being operated by nonunion workers. (AFP)

China and Vietnam on Wednesday reopened their main border crossing, the Friendship Gate, at Lang Son in Vietnam. It had been closed for 13 years. (AFP)

A major border crossing from Spain at Villar Formoso, Portugal, was blocked by about 1,000 truck drivers protesting what they said was the slow pace of Portuguese customs procedures. (Reuters)

The Weather



North America: Blustery, cold weather including a low shower of rain and snow will lead into the weekend from Chicago to New York City. Windy, snow may be heavy in eastern Canada. Friday: Dry weather likely in California Friday through Sunday.

Europe: A storm over the western Mediterranean Sea will bring unsettled weather to Southern Europe Friday into the weekend. Heavy rains in Italy and Spain will be welcome, as recent London and Paris will remain brisk and cool.

Asia: Sunlit, warm weather is in store for Korea and Japan Friday and Saturday. In Tokyo, through Saturday and Sunday, heavy rain will follow the weekend. Downpours will cause Tokyo and Hong Kong, Bangkok, Singapore and Brunei will be oppressively hot.

South America: A storm over the western Mediterranean Sea will bring unsettled weather to Southern Europe Friday into the weekend. Heavy rains in Italy and Spain will be welcome, as recent London and Paris will remain brisk and cool.

Middle East: A storm over the western Mediterranean Sea will bring unsettled weather to Southern Europe Friday into the weekend. Heavy rains in Italy and Spain will be welcome, as recent London and Paris will remain brisk and cool.

Oceania: A storm over the western Mediterranean Sea will bring unsettled weather to Southern Europe Friday into the weekend. Heavy rains in Italy and Spain will be welcome, as recent London and Paris will remain brisk and cool.

Legend: S=sunny, bc=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, th=thunderstorms, f=fog, dr=drizzle, ice.



Prime Minister Edith Cresson, leaving the Elysee Palace in Paris after meeting with President Francois Mitterrand on Wednesday.

A 4th Day of Discussions On French Cabinet Shuffle

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

PARIS — French political maneuvering continued Wednesday as President Francois Mitterrand met with Socialist Party leaders for the fourth day in an effort to shape a new government.

Pierre Berégovoy, the finance minister, was still seen as most likely to become the new prime minister, replacing Edith Cresson, but the delay in naming him prompted speculation that Mr. Mitterrand had been caught off stride by the scale of the Socialist defeat in regional elections last weekend.

With the Socialists in deep political difficulty, the two ecological parties appear to have rejected overtures to join the government by publicly posing unacceptable conditions, including a halt to French nuclear tests.

The most popular Socialist leader, Jacques Delors, head of the EC Commission, signaled earlier this week that he was unavailable to serve as prime minister. He reportedly went public after his request to be given sweeping political powers was rejected by Mr. Mitterrand.

Prime Minister Cresson, blaming her unpopularity largely on infighting in her own Socialist Party, has offered to continue in the post if allowed to form a tight team of hand-picked supporters.

But Mr. Berégovoy, who has imposed austere policies as the government's economic czar, appeared well-placed to launch more open-handed policies if he headed the new government, perhaps fueling economic recovery ahead of next year's parliamentary elections.

A Cutting-Edge Collection Earns \$7.9 Million at New York Auction

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Indifferent to the current economic worries, collectors and specialized dealers spent a record \$7.9 million at an auction of the largest and finest collection of Japanese swords and sword-fittings formed in this century.

Virtually anyone who matters in the field, from Tokyo to London and Paris, filled Christie's main auction room to capacity on Tuesday for the five-hour sale.

They fought over the pieces amassed in a lifetime by the late Walter Ames Compton, who died in October 1990 at 79 in Elkhart, Indiana. He was a pharmaceutical researcher who became the head of Miles Laboratories.

Mr. Compton bought everywhere, mostly from dealers, since auctions account only for a small part of the market in this highly specialized area. The items, particularly the blades, which are by far the most highly prized components of the swords, rarely appear in the open market.

He often went to Japan and acquired an expertise of which both top Japanese connoisseurs, such as the third generation Tokyo dealer Tomihiko Inami, president of Japan Sword Company, and Sebastian Izzard,

Christie's expert in Japanese art, spoke in glowing terms.

Aware that no such sale had ever taken place nor would happen again, the connoisseurs paid huge prices, particularly for the swords.

A Kamakura period blade signed Sukezane and forged around 1250 astounded professionals as it nearly tripled Christie's high estimate. It went up to \$374,000, paid by Mr. Inami.

He said that he remembered seeing it in the 1950s in his father's shop. He knows of no other sword of that type outside public institutions.

Other prices, such as the \$104,500, paid by Mr. Inami for a Kamakura period short blade — a Sochin Tanto — were more in line with what one might have expected, a prominent Paris dealer, Bernard Le Dauphin commented.

By and large Mr. Le Dauphin went on the ups and downs of the sale often surprised him.

His words echo the widespread feeling among European and American connoisseurs that the reactions of Japanese buyers whose superior connoisseurship they acknowledge, are difficult to anticipate when it comes to swords.

The most expensive was a 13th-century weapon signed Ichi, which was bought for \$480,000 by an Italian.

Jury Begins Deliberations In Gotti Trial

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A federal jury began deliberations Wednesday in the murder and racketeering trial of John Gotti, the reputed Mafia boss.

Mr. Gotti, 51, and Frank LoCascio, 59, are accused of murders, loansharking, gambling, tax fraud and other crimes. If convicted of the most serious charges, they would face life in prison.

"You may begin your deliberations now," U.S. District Court Judge 1, Leo Glasser told the jurors, whose names have been kept secret during the 10-week trial. They have been sequestered at an undisclosed hotel. Prosecutors, citing past allegations of jury tampering, had requested the sequestering.

Mr. Gotti has been tried and acquitted on various charges three times since 1986.

CIA Abandons Plans On Virginia Expansion

By Kent Jenkins Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA has killed a \$1 billion plan to build compounds in West Virginia and Virginia, halting a much-criticized effort by Senator Robert C. Byrd to move thousands of jobs to his home state.

The CIA director, Robert M. Gates, said that the agency was "suspending" plans for the huge installations because in the current budgetary environment "higher priority intelligence requirements must take precedence." A number of lawmakers, including Mr. Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat, acknowledged that the plan was dead.

The announcement on Tuesday means that 6,000 CIA employees scattered in leased offices around northern Virginia will not move.

The consolidation plan would have sent half the workers to Jefferson County, West Virginia, and half to Prince William County, Virginia.

Li Peng Told to Fix His Speech

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The normally docile National People's Congress is forcing Prime Minister Li Peng to amend his state-of-the-nation report to include criticism of the hard-line faction he represents, sources said Wednesday.

They said president members of the National People's Congress had decided to insert, in the final text of Mr. Li's report, a call to combat feudalism — the code word used by Deng Xiaoping, the country's senior leader, for Marxist orthodoxy.

Mr. Li delivered his report to the congress, and Western diplomats said it was unprecedented for such a substantial change to be made to a prime minister's policy statement after it had been delivered. They said it was clear that Mr. Deng backed the move.

"It's really a mess for Li Peng," said one of the Chinese. "It's a mess that he left out the line in the speech, it's a mess that they will now change it."

Mr. Li, a Soviet-trained technocrat, is extremely unpopular within China. Many blame him for ordering the army to crush democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in 1989.

News of the action spurred rumors in Hong Kong that Mr. Li was about to be replaced. The country's stock market reacted by stopping a sell-off that had been prompted by a cut in the Japanese discount rate.

"It was purely rumors," said James Osborn, of Baring Securities in Hong Kong. "But it helped people look at the whole China situation as positive, and helped the market recover from an early sell-off. It focused people's attention back on China from Japan."

After the market's close, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, told Japanese reporters in Beijing not to expect major personnel changes.

CAMPAIGN BASICS/Patrick J. Buchanan

The Race So Far Arch-conservative Republican vigorously attacked George Bush in New Hampshire, saying the president failed to stand up to Congress and broke a promise by signing 1990 tax increase.



Profile: Age 53. Brawler as a teen. Attended Georgetown and Columbia School of Journalism. Editorial writer in St. Louis. White House and campaign aide, speechwriter for Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan.

Verbatim: "Mr. Bush has walked away from the conservative principles that have been at the heart of the Republican Party for the last dozen years... In 1990, he broke his pledge and raised taxes \$165 billion, virtually the largest tax increase in history, in the middle of a recession. It was ruinous economics. It extended and deepened the recession..."

On the Issues:

Economy: Favors low-tax, small-government approach. Wants renewed investment tax credit for manufacturing. Favors an unspecified tax cut for the middle class. Would end capital gains tax for the middle class and cut the rate in half to 14 percent, for those earning more than \$50,000.

Bush Rhetoric Hurts Jews, Clinton Says

By Dan Balz and Thomas B. Edsall Washington Post Staff Writers NEW YORK — Struggling to shore up support among Jewish voters, an important Democratic constituency, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas has asserted that Bush administration rhetoric has helped create an atmosphere in which overt anti-Semitism is more acceptable.

Brown Pounds Clinton Into 3d In Vermont Vote

WASHINGTON — The former governor of California, Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., handily won the Vermont Democratic caucuses, giving another psychological boost to his late-blooming bid for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination.

2d, Final, Retirement For a Naval Legend

LONG BEACH, Calif. — They said a reluctant good-bye to the battleship Missouri, a vessel her captain called "the ship that every sailor in the world envies." There were public officials, such as Representative Ike Skelton, Democrat of Missouri, who was on hand in 1986 when the 58,000-ton dreadnought was returned to service and who was the principal speaker at the decommissioning ceremonies.

NATO and Ex-Warsaw Pact Chiefs Vow Support for New Democracies

BRUSSELS — NATO military chiefs met for the first time Wednesday with their former Warsaw Pact adversaries and pledged to help the new democracies remodel their armed forces along Western lines. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said the upheavals in Eastern Europe presented the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with a "once in a lifetime opportunity" to influence changes in those countries.

CLINTON: A 'Team' Policy

(Continued from page 1) alliance that defeated communism. Intent on demonstrating before an establishment audience that his populism does not mean isolationism, Mr. Clinton said not only that the end of the Cold War meant military budgets could be cut but that "we are in a position to do more with less than at any time in our recent history."

Today's INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT Appears on Page 8

PERSONALS: THANK YOU STU... DUTY FREE SHOPS: FREDDY... ANNOUNCEMENTS: WORLD FEDERATION OF AMERICANS ABROAD...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE: USA COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE: PARIS AREA FURNISHED... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE: GREAT BRITAIN...

EMPLOYMENT: SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE... DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED... AUTOMOBILES: STUDEBAKER... LEGAL SERVICES: DIVORCE/FINAL...

Moldova Sends Forces to Quell Dniestr Rebellion

MOSCOW — Moldovan security forces killed at least five people in the Russian-speaking town of Bendery on Wednesday as the government implemented a new tough policy against the breakaway Dniestr region. The ethnic, part of a fresh spasm of ethnic violence racking the former Soviet republics, was the first major offensive by Moldovan forces after months of clashes with rebels who have set up their own state on the east bank of the Dniestr River.

AID: West Commits \$24 Billion to Russian Economy

(Continued from page 1) program to be drafted by the IMF. The IMF on Tuesday gave a preliminary endorsement of Moscow's economic plan, paving the way for the eventual integration of the hobbled Russian economy with those of the West. Mr. Kohlner said that assistance could start flowing to Russia as early as June. He said final details of the G-7 program would be drawn up before the Western summit meeting in Munich in July. As late as last summer, Mr. Bush had rejected an effort by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to gain membership in the IMF and World Bank, and later said, "I don't have a blank check" to provide aid to Moscow.

Greenpeace Cuts Shipments

The Associated Press DORDRECHT, the Netherlands — About 40 Greenpeace protesters cut off rail shipments to a Du Pont chemical plant on Wednesday to protest the company's production of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, chemicals that are believed to harm the Earth's atmosphere. The activists chained a cargo train to the rail tracks that lead to the U.S. company's production complex. Du Pont is the world's largest producer of CFCs.

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Page 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Kurdish Double Trouble

When Iraq's powerful, modern army wages high-tech war against overmatched Kurdish guerrillas, killing and uprooting innocent civilians, Americans know what to call it. Ugly repression, verging perhaps on genocide. What then should Americans think when Turkish forces attack Kurds in southeastern Turkey? Or when Turkish planes bomb Iraqi Kurdish areas, as they have done at least five times in the past month?

The American response has been muted, for understandable reasons. Turkey has a democratically elected government. It is a NATO ally and a valued member of the coalition against Saddam Hussein. And it faces an armed Kurdish guerrilla movement operating out of sanctuaries in Iraq and Syria. But none of this justifies Turkey's ugly repression against Kurdish civilians. In Turkey as in Iraq, an abused people desperately needs the international community to demand restraint.

A Duty to Cambodia

The American obligation to Cambodia arises in the first instance from compassion for a victim of genocide, but even that, compelling as it ought to be, does not describe the full scope of the demands on U.S. policy. Most recently, the United States and others leaned heavily on the government of Hun Sen to endorse a United Nations peace plan offering a role to the Khmer Rouge. This is the Communist regime that killed a million or more Cambodians in the 1970s and that, toppled by Vietnam in 1979, has been pursuing a civil war ever since.

men and had hesitated to allow him an American forum. Finally it softened in recognition of his essential support for putting into effect a UN plan meant to prevent a comeback by the Khmer Rouge. His basic case seemed to us irrefutable: With the UN plan the Khmer Rouge can be kept in their place; without it, Cambodia, which lives close to the brink anyway, may fall into cruel new chaos and strife. The latest fighting starkly underlines the choice.

Borrow More to Grow

How's this for spit-in-your-eye logic? Two weeks ago the Congressional Budget Office calculated that the already dismaying U.S. federal deficit would rise this year by an alarming amount. Yet in the face of that, a group of 100 economists, including six Nobel laureates, calls on Congress to borrow billions more.

large deficits is that, by sucking money out of private capital markets, they drive down private investment. But if Congress turns around and uses the borrowed money to pump up private and public investment, the economy comes out ahead.

Other Comment

A Sephardic Warning in Israel David Levy's resignation as foreign minister of Israel [is not yet] final. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir [has time] to try to talk his hurt and angry subordinate into staying on the job. But for Mr. Shamir to succeed could well require that he make some ideologically unpalatable concessions. Mr. Levy, a proud man, is nursing grievances that are both political and personal.

When political handlers are putting together position papers in the years to come, they should include an appendix they might as well call the Rolling Papers. Exhibit A might be the way in which Governor Bill Clinton handled the dope issue when it came up this year. He backed, he filled, he clung to the letter of the question ("I have never broken the laws of my country"), and finally he said that, like so many other people of his generation, he did smoke marijuana when young, at Oxford when he was a Rhodes scholar. He then went on to explain. Never explain.

The Kurds in Iraq Urgently Need International Rescue

By Shep Lowman and Steve Corliss

WASHINGTON — Less than a year after international security guarantees and a big relief effort coaxed Iraq's Kurds down from the mountains of Iran and Turkey, deteriorating conditions in northern Iraq threaten to cause another mass exodus by hundreds of thousands. Refugee movements are typically unpredictable, but the early warning signs of this impending humanitarian crisis are clear.

government pensioners as well. Most have now gone unpaid for four months at least and readily admit to spending an increasing amount of time on personal survival. As a result, government services are rapidly breaking down; the affected sectors include health care, water supply and sanitation. Provincial authorities no longer receive technical support or supplies from Baghdad.

temporary basis and to negotiate with Baghdad. The Kurds are making this public commitment to a new society with full knowledge that Saddam remains utterly ruthless and bent on vengeance. None doubt that his agents are still among them, recording names, dates and places. Recent revelations of systematic torture and mass executions make clear the risk they have assumed. Many Kurds will have no option but to flee, should the Iraqi army and secret police return precipitously.

To Pursue Peace, Israelis Have to Be Able to Trust in America

By Meir Rosenne

NEW YORK — In public as in private life, anniversaries are a useful means of grasping the impact of the past upon the present. Without knowledge of history, we cannot comprehend why we are where we are, and where we are headed.

to a policy that links the humanitarian cause of their integration in Israel (and that withholds economic support for it) with a political question, Israeli settlement policy, which remains to be negotiated by Israel and the Arabs. It is a policy of bruising pressure that must inevitably weaken one of the parties in the negotiation — the one that has long been a faithful ally and valuable asset of America.

come, the way to assure the many Jews of Russia and Ethiopia and other countries the chance to revive their human dignity in their ancient homeland is to keep Israel strong by providing it with the economic resources needed for their absorption. The people of Israel and their various governments over 44 years have always repaid their debts, and performed miracles of creating a modern democratic society even under the assault of war and terror. They deserve the confidence and sympathy of every decent human being.

Italy in Crisis: The Election Looks Unlikely to Do Much Good

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Some Italian commentators have taken an ironic pleasure in the outcome of the regional and local elections that have just taken place in France. The Italians, often exhorted to reform their constitutional system or the presidential system of France's Fifth Republic, observe that France now has a president and government who have been repudiated by four-fifths of the electorate, yet are impossible to remove.

the urge to cut themselves loose from the other Italy. That other Italy is politically identified with the Christian Democratic and Communist parties, which have dominated Italian politics, in a certain complexity, since World War II. The Christian Democrats have governed the country, alone or in coalition with other parties, since 1944. They owe this long reign chiefly to the Communists' domination of the opposition. Since it was unthinkable to the Italians themselves — not to speak of those others, such as the Vatican and the United States, who have interested themselves in Italian affairs since the war — that Catholic Italy should also be Communist, the Christian Democrats have unflinchingly been returned to power.

directed against the government was made known by the Interior Ministry in Rome. President Francesco Cossiga earlier had suggested that the government might need exceptional powers to deal with the present crisis. The plan, however, generally has been taken as a fiction, meant to strengthen the Christian Democrats' position in the most difficult election they have faced in 40 years.

Memo to the Candidate: Just Say Yes

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — Here is a suggested response for elected officials of a certain age when asked whether they smoked marijuana: "Of course."

are missing the point. The point is that in some sense he's in the wrong place at the wrong time, running for president during a period of intense exploration of character issues.

It would be a ho-hum story today to uncover a candidate's short-lived first marriage when, just three decades ago, divorce was by way of disqualification.

Why not admit that part of the allure of drugs is that they have been known to make you feel temporarily terrific?

Heck, the dope issue when it came up this year. He backed, he filled, he clung to the letter of the question ("I have never broken the laws of my country"), and finally he said that, like so many other people of his generation, he did smoke marijuana when young, at Oxford when he was a Rhodes scholar. He then went on to explain. Never explain.

One of the things that was so surreal about Nancy Reagan, in her trim little Adolfo suits, cruising the country to tell kids to just say no, was that she didn't have a clue to why so many were saying yes.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1892: Color Photographs BERLIN — Our special correspondent reports: "I hear that after long and exhaustive researches Professor Vogel, of the Koenigliche Technische Hochschule at Charlottenburg, has at last accomplished one of the most important scientific feats of this century. He has just completed a discovery by means of which he reproduces natural colors in photography. The Prussian Government has offered him a large sum for the German rights to his invention."

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OPINION

il Rescue... America... Much Good... AND 50 YEARS...

If the Democrats Founder, The Buccaneers Are Ready

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — I am 50, from the gin generation, and know nothing about the distraction on our nation's... So forgive my ignorance...

Clinton's negatives are so astonishingly high that his nomination could be considered a decision to forfeit the election.

1968. And relax. It is now real hard to think of you as a slick.

Slickness is less hard to swallow than righteousness, which brings us to Jerry Brown and H. Ross Perot, political preachers whose mandates from heaven may cause them to run as independents.

Critics miss the point when they say of Mr. Brown's campaign that he is making it up as he goes along. Actually, he is making himself up. He is yet another political Jay Gatsby, his own work of art.

Critics also miss the point when they dwell on his inconsistencies (about taxation, free trade, campaign finance, whatever). Mr. Brown is the Socrates sensibility in action, the candidate of "ambiguity," whose sincerity — once sincerely for something, now sincerely for its opposite — is self-legitimizing.

Having announced that the two parties are indistinguishably corrupt, Mr. Brown, when asked if he will support the Democratic nominee, says yes — "if the conditions that I'm setting forth in my campaign are met." "To forswear the whole way business is being done [in Washington]... the whole process."

Questioner: "But you say that Governor Clinton is a perfect exemplar of what you deplore." Mr. Brown: "Yes. So what has Mr. Brown got to lose from wrecking Democratic hopes? Nothing.

Today his anthem is what James Joplin sang: "Freedom's just another word for nothing left to lose." He is dangerous to the Democratic Party because he is free of the normal attachments of family and party that moderate the pursuit of power and the ferocity of factional fighting.

He is running for something because running for office is what he does.

He is running for president rather than for either of the Democratic Senate nominations open in California this year. In part, because it is easier for a presidential candidate than for a Senate candidate to rely on free media coverage.



He could be consequential, but it is virtually impossible to predict the consequences of third or fourth parties. In 1948 the Democratic Party split from right and left, with Henry Wallace and Strom Thurmond leading splinters, and Harry Truman won anyway.

interesting, the Democratic convention must jump off a cliff with Mr. Clinton on Wednesday, July 15 — nomination night. Numerous polls now show Mr. Clinton's negatives so astonishingly high that his nomination could be considered a decision to forfeit the election.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Nixon, Brzezinski

Regarding "The Proper Western Line Is to Support Yeltsin, Not Fear Him" (Opinion, March 26):

Jim Hoagland manages to misrepresent both of our positions.

Neither of us favors aid only to strengthen the non-Russian republics "against Russia." We both believe, and have so stated publicly, that both Russia and the non-Russian republics deserve assistance and that the goal of such aid should be the emergence of a post-imperial Russia and free-market democracies throughout the former Soviet Union.

In this respect, the West must do what it can to help President Boris Yeltsin's reforms succeed and to provide similar aid to other republics that hold free elections and that adopt radical free-market reforms.

Also, in our view, Mr. Hoagland's attribution of Mr. Brzezinski's views to his ethnic origins was inappropriate.

RICHARD NIXON, ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI, Washington.

Wageningen, Netherlands.

Winners in South Africa

The winners of the South African referendum are not President F.W. de Klerk, his party or his allies; it is the white people of South Africa who

Free to Speak His Mind

Regarding "The Silencing of a Professor" (March 25) by Susan Chira:

The headline on your story about Leonard Jeffries Jr.'s replacement as head of City College's black studies department was dead wrong. The story was about a legitimate (and long overdue) decision to take a university department out of the hands of someone whose bizarre and widely publicized views were demeaning. Professor Jeffries remains free to say whatever he thinks, and I am sure we shall be hearing a lot more from him via the media he magnifies.

STANLEY B. ALPERIN, Villefranche-sur-Mer, France.

A New World Beyond Snow White

By Sandra M. Gilbert and Susan Gubar

NEW YORK — In 1979 we dramatized the dilemma of 19th century women, especially women writers, through a discussion of "Snow White." There was a good queen who pricked her finger with a needle, watched blood fall on snow, gave birth to a girl, died and was replaced by a wicked queen, who became stepmother to Snow White.

When a mother figure becomes self-assertive in a society that discourages independence, we suggested in our analysis of the story, it is as if the good mother dies and is replaced by a wicked stepmother. Thus, the tale illuminates the conflict between socially prescribed femininity and the rebellious woman artist's desire for power.

But how too much has happened for the story of sexualization and its discontents to be summarized along the classic lines of "Snow White." Increasing numbers of women have entered the workplace. They have been through the sex wars associated with the modern liberation movement. And many American families have been transformed by a second wave of feminism.

If a '90s storyteller, a contemporary Scheherazade, were to meditate on the story of "Snow White," then, what new plots might she weave?

She might continue the story like this: "Who is the most powerful of them all?" the queen asked her husband, re-

sending his smug sense of superiority. The king quickly answered that he was 10 times more powerful than she and her stepdaughter Snow White put together. So she and the lovely girl plotted to kill him.

They lured the king into a dark forest, planning to tear out his heart. But a passing huntsman rescued the majestic man and brought him to a male sanctuary where seven dwarfs and a prince disguised him as a statue of God in a glass coffin.

What the reader imagines as an outcome of this revision clearly depends

MEANWHILE

on which side he or she is on in the battle between the sexes.

Can the king and the queen make love, out war? Another rewriting might focus on current controversies about the erotic, and in particular on recent re-imaginings of women's desire.

"Who is the fairest of them all?" the queen asked, and her mirror said Snow White was the sexiest girl in the realm. So the queen set out to perfect the child's charms. She hired a huntsman to take the girl to a finishing school run by dwarfs where she would be taught costuming, hairdressing and how to stay on a diet.

The queen loped her stepdaughter might become Miss Dark Forest of 1992.

But en route to the school the handsome huntsman seduced Snow White. By the time she finally arrived at the mansion of the dwarfs, she was quite adept in the arts of love. Indeed, she was ready to teach the dwarfs a thing or two.

As this version suggests, changes in sexual standards have a double meaning for women: On the one hand, our heroine's erotic urges have been liberated; on the other, she risks becoming no more than a marketable commodity.

Because heterosexuality is so problematic here, our Scheherazade might want to use the old tale to explore alternative sexualities. "Who is the fairest of them all?" the queen asked, and when the mirror said Snow White was the most beautiful, the queen realized that she loved the girl with a love surpassing the love of man.

But as the two grew closer, the king became suspicious and plotted to kill Snow White. He hired a huntsman to take the girl into a forest and tear out her heart. The queen, though, got wind of his plans and arranged for Snow White to hide in a commune run by kindly dwarfs, where she could study her maternal heritage and receive nocturnal visits from the queen (disguised as a huntsman).

But the king, determined to stop these unnatural activities, arranged for a mercenary prince to capture the girl. This clever fellow disguised himself as a medical man and offered her three gifts to heal her of what he asserted was a neurosis; a feminine costume, a oew hairdo and the fruit of his knowledge.

The writers are authors of "The Madwoman in the Attic" and the forthcoming "Letters from the Front," third volume of "No Man's Land: The Place of the Woman Writer in the 20th Century." They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

GENERAL NEWS

U.S. Arrests 7 in Iraq Arms Sale Scheme

By Dean Baquet

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In what U.S. officials described as a strike against a growing worldwide arms bazaar in the former Eastern bloc, an elaborate sting operation has led to the arrests of six former high-ranking Polish government officials and a California arms dealer accused of plotting to sell nearly \$100 million in high-powered rifles and anti-aircraft missiles to Iraq.

The investigation, featuring a team of U.S. agents posing as representatives of the Iraqi government, uncovered a smuggling ring that maintained it had access to

caches of weapons the Soviet Army had stored in Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia, according to court records and U.S. law-enforcement officials.

The former Polish officials, who are accused of helping to find the weapons and of offering to use political influence to smooth their transport, include a former third-ranking army general and two former cabinet ministers.

The Polish government proposed new restrictions on the export of arms. The Associated Press reported Wednesday from Warsaw. The draft legislation would

require official checks of applications for arms export licenses, which have not been mandatory. Furthermore, licenses would have to specify what weaponry may be exported to what countries.

Although court records in Brooklyn quote some of those involved in the case as saying that the weapons shipments would be protected because "the highest levels of Polish government were involved," U.S. officials said there was no evidence to support the assertion. Indeed, there is also no evidence to suggest that the Iraqis knew of the plot, according to David S. Hatten, deputy chief of the

criminal division of the U.S. Attorney's office in Brooklyn.

The arms ring is accused of making what Mr. Hatten called "a sample" shipment of 100 AK-47 rifles. The rest of the shipment was to be sent at a later date.

In recent congressional testimony and interviews, U.S. officials, including the director of central intelligence, Robert M. Gates, have warned that unrest in Eastern Europe and the breakup of the former Soviet Union have left billions of dollars in weapons unaccounted for, creating a huge new supply for arms traffickers.

Their market includes Iran and Iraq, with Iran alone buying \$2 billion in weapons annually, mostly from Russia, China and North Korea, Mr. Gates said last week.

The arms traders are accused of plotting to skirt U.S. licensing requirements by labeling shipments as equipment and technology that had nothing to do with weaponry.

The plan, say investigators, was to ship the weapons to the United States, then on to Iraq. It was not clear why this route was selected.

By Mr. Hatten's account, the government had heard that Ronald Hendron, a California businessman portrayed as the scheme's architect, was involved in high-voltage illegal arms sales. He would not say whether Mr. Hendron had in the past sold weapons to Iraq.

According to affidavits from the U.S. Customs Service, agents made contact with Mr. Hendron sometime in 1991. They pretended to be arms brokers for Iraq and said they had millions of dollars to spend on everything from missiles and assault rifles, to uranium and bomb triggers.

Eventually, Mr. Hendron brought in the former Polish officials, according to the government, as well as some former Russian officials who were not charged in the case.

After months of haggling over price, shipping routes and other details, the agents ultimately agreed to buy 4,000 grenade launchers, 1,000 portable anti-aircraft missiles, and 73,000 assault rifles, according to the affidavits.

Mr. Hendron was arrested in New York and released after making bail. The former Polish officials were arrested on March 10, shortly after the details of the sales were completed, prosecutors said. Government officials and affidavits said those arrested included Jan Gorecki, a former diplomat in Washington; Wojciech Baranski, a former deputy army chief of staff; Jerzy Napierkowski, a former deputy minister of finance; Jerzy Brzostek, a former deputy minister of housing, and Rajmund Sewonder, the manager of an arms factory in Poland.

U.S. Calls Shelling of Kurds Minor

By Norman Kempster

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Iraqi soldiers are shelling Kurdish villages and military positions in northern Iraq, but the military action is considered minor and not in violation of the cease-fire that ended the Gulf War, the State Department says.

"We characterize the situation as one of continued troop movements and skirmishing between Iraqi forces and Kurds," a department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said. "I wouldn't characterize it at this point as a major offensive."

He said that the shelling had occurred near the Aki Kalak bridge. A State Department official described the target as a bridge used by smugglers trying to break the Iraqi economic embargo of the Kurdish region. The attacks were apparently intended to cut the supply route and "increase the pressure on Kurdish areas," the official said.

Nothing in the UN Security Council resolution that imposed cease-fire conditions on Baghdad prohibits Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, from trying to starve the Kurds by sealing off the region from the rest of the country. But the resolution prohibits "oppression of the Iraqi population, a provision that could cover an economic embargo of the Kurdish region." The State Department official characterized Iraq's recent activities as no more tyrannical than normal,

adding, "Repression is what the Iraqi government does every day."

Nevertheless, the Bush administration clearly hoped to minimize Baghdad's military and economic pressure on the Kurds. As he prepares for his reelection campaign, President George Bush faces the possibility that the Gulf War, once his proudest achievement, could become an embarrassment if Iraq renewed a full-scale offensive in Kurdistan.

Mr. Boucher said there was no evidence that Iraqi forces had entered the Kurdish security zone established by the United States and its allies after Iraq's suppression of a Kurdish uprising last year. Nor, he added, was there credible evidence of Iraqi aircraft operating north of the 36th Parallel in violation of cease-fire terms.

[Iraq] denied Wednesday that its army had clashed with Kurdish guerrillas or shelled villages in Kurdish areas of northern Iraq in recent days. The Associated Press reported from Nicosia, quoting the Iraqi press agency INA. An Iraqi government spokesman also rejected reports of a military buildup aimed at disrupting elections for a Kurdish assembly in the region.

[A] Kurdish official in Ankara said the Iraqi Army had abruptly stopped its heavy shelling of Kurdish areas in northern Iraq on Wednesday after seven days of bombardment. "So far today there has been no shelling," said Serchil Kazaz, an Ankara-based representative of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.]

Group Cites 'Routine' Torture by Israelis

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — An Israeli human rights group said Wednesday that security forces' torture of Palestinian prisoners had become so routine that the prisoners often no longer bothered to complain about it.

The group, B'Tselem, estimated in a report that at least 5,000 prisoners had been tortured or otherwise mistreated in the last year. That is about one-fourth of the 20,000 Palestinians said to have been arrested during that period.

In a rebuttal, the Israeli Army said that its investigators were forbidden to use violence or even to threaten it. Cases of suspected violations are being investigated, the army said, including one that has resulted in the bringing of charges in a military court.

In addition, the army cautioned against accept-

ing the report's assertions because, it said, one objective of the rights group was to discredit interrogators and the military itself.

According to B'Tselem, Palestinians under arrest have been severely beaten by security agents and Arab "collaborators." Some have been deprived of sleep for days and left tied up for hours.

It was not the first time that the group, or other human rights monitors, had alleged mistreatment of Palestinians by the army, the police or, more commonly, agents of the General Security Services, known as Shin Bet.

The report noted that techniques outlawed by international covenants signed by Israel "have now become so routine that we would describe them as standard practice for most Palestinians who are seriously interrogated."



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PIAGET

JAILLIER EN HORLOGERIE DEPUIS 1874 GENEVE

Mobutu Holds On in Zaire With Help From a Benevolent 'Uncle,' Opposition Says

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — His country's economy is in ruins. Large segments of his army have rebelled against him. His onetime backers among the world's biggest powers have cut virtually all their aid to him. His legal term in office actually expired last year. And he is so disliked by so many of his people that he dares not set foot in his own capital — which has forced him to find refuge aboard a yacht endlessly plying the Zaire River.

But somehow, against all odds and defying all predictions of his imminent exit from office, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire clings to power.

The result is a bizarre political stalemate — a kind of national paralysis — of which no one can predict the conclusion.

"We are living in a very crazy situation," said the Reverend Gode Iwele, a Catholic priest and Mobutu critic. "You read in the history books about the Middle Ages or the time of the pharaoh. We are living it today."

Marshal Mobutu survives because he still commands the loyalty of those sectors of the

military that count most — his Special Presidential Division and the Civil Guard — both of which draw recruits mainly from his Ngbandi ethnic group.

"What he's done is that the military that has the guns, and are organized, is staffed not entirely but in great proportion with people of his own tribe," a Western diplomat said.

Marshal Mobutu survives through brutality, according to some analysts. Last month, troops loyal to him opened fire on a group of Christian marchers staging a peaceful protest in the capital. According to human rights groups, at least 35 people were killed.

Marshal Mobutu survives because of the general weakness of his political opponents. Diplomats here noted how in other countries with failing dictators — the Philippines in the last months of Ferdinand Marcos, for example — the opposition had been able to draw hundreds of thousands of people into the streets for anti-government rallies. Zaire's opposition has yet to demonstrate such strength.

And Marshal Mobutu survives, according to some, because of the United States. Increasingly, many Zairians have come to believe that Washington plays a large part in his durability.

It is a view that has gained widespread acceptance here and is voiced repeatedly by a cross section of the Mobutu opposition, from Catholic clergy members to human rights advocates, from journalists in the newly independent press to the leaders of the many opposition political parties.

"The Zairian people don't understand the American position," said Ileo Nsongu-Amba, a longtime opposition figure. "Mobutu's military is killing the Zairian people. When the Iraqis began killing the Kurds, what did the Americans do?"

"If five white people, Europeans, were killed, there would be foreign troops here," he said. "But hundreds of Zairians are being killed. I want the United States to do what it has done in other countries where human rights were not respected — like with Marcos."

Another leading opposition figure, Etienne Tshisekedi, agreed, asserting that Marshal Mobutu owed his hold on power to President George Bush.

"The people are convinced that the Americans are still supporting Mobutu, and that is why he is still there," Mr. Tshisekedi said.

"Since Bush and Mobutu are working hand in hand, if Bush tells him to resign, Mobutu will feel abandoned."

Archbishop Monsengwo Pasinya, chairman of Zaire's national conference on political reform, said, "Many people think that American influence can easily change the situation in Zaire."

A spokesman for Marshal Mobutu said last week that the conference the archbishop heads could resume April 6, more than two months after the government suspended it. It is a meeting of 2,800 political, religious and civic leaders to draft a new constitution and set the stage for elections.

The announcement followed strong statements from the United States, France and Belgium urging Marshal Mobutu to restart the conference.

Many Zairians seem to place an almost uncanny faith in Washington's ability — and willingness — to influence Marshal Mobutu and alter the course of events in Zaire. So the announcement that the conference might resume immediately was attributed to pressure from Washington.

The idea of a strong bond between the Bush

administration and Marshal Mobutu comes from Zaire's strategic location in the heart of Africa bordering nine countries, and Marshal Mobutu's longtime role as a protector of Western interests on the continent.

With the end of the Cold War, however, Marshal Mobutu has lost his usefulness. Washington has cut all military aid to Zaire and all economic aid except humanitarian assistance. U.S. officials have said that democracy in Zaire at this stage means a government independent of Marshal Mobutu, drawn from the real opposition and with power over financial resources.

For the moment, though, administration officials have said, Marshal Mobutu should remain in place since he still has a role to play in overseeing a peaceful transition after the national conference ends. One fear is that if relations with the United States reach a crisis point, the Bush administration will lose whatever influence it has over him.

U.S. officials privately like to point out that Washington's influence in Zaire is far weaker than it was in the Philippines or other countries with lingering dictators, and that if the administration told Marshal Mobutu to go, he might just stay anyway.

The larger fear, however, is that without Marshal Mobutu in place to control the disparate elements of the Zairian military, the situation could degenerate into a chaotic and bloody power struggle such as the one that engulfed Liberia or is now under way in Somalia.

But opposition leaders say that Marshal Mobutu is no longer part of the solution. They feel that as long as he remains in power, he will continue to thwart all efforts at a peaceful transition. And they are demanding that Washington toughen its policy and issue a clear, unequivocal statement that it is time for Marshal Mobutu to step down.

Many Zairian opposition leaders and others said they expected Herman J. Cohen, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, to be carrying just such a message when he made a visit to Zaire last month and met with Marshal Mobutu. They were surprised and angered when, after the meeting, Mr. Cohen said that Marshal Mobutu was "still enthusiastic for democracy."

"What Cohen said was not what the Zairian people were expecting," Mr. Tshisekedi said.

Without Fanfare or Warfare, Macedonia Seeks Independence

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia — In the tumult that has destroyed Yugoslavia, Macedonia has defied its bitter history of conflict by remaining at peace.

For 1,400 years, the Slavic people who live here in one of the most jealously eyed stretches of territory in the Balkans have had a host of distant conquerors. A strategic crossroads on the land routes that connect the Adriatic to the Black Sea and Europe to the Middle East, Macedonia was a dominion of the Serbs, of the Ottoman Turks, and of the Nazis in World War II, among others, before it became a republic of Communist Yugoslavia in 1944.

Now, without the warfare that has killed as many as 10,000 people elsewhere in Yugoslavia, Macedonia stands on the brink of independence, as one of four republics that have voted to secede.

Each day, trucks make the 500-kilometer (300-mile) journey from the Macedonian capital, Skopje, to Belgrade, the Yugoslav and Serbian capital, withdrawing men and equipment from the 40,000-man Yugoslav Army garrison.

In many new nations, it would be a time for flags and anthems. But here, the mood is subdued, as though many of Macedonia's 2.3 million people feel that independence is coming at too high a price, and in a way that could generate problems more burdensome than half a century of communism. At best, many of the government leaders responsible for establishing the new state appear to be going about their tasks reluctantly, with one eye on what the republic has lost.

"In the past, when I heard people talking about independence, I used to say, 'Quiet, quiet, we are not much bigger than a suburb of London or New York,'" said Jane Milijovski, 44, an economics professor who also is Minister for Privatization.

Ljubomir Frckovski, 34, the Interior Minister and a constitutional law professor, said, "We all feel some regrets."

So far, even the first steps toward creating a new country have been frustrated by the opposition of Macedonia's neighbors. On every side — in Serbia, in Albania, in Bulgaria and in Greece — hostile forces are challenging Macedonia's right to independence directly or obliquely. The challenges come in ways that have reminded some pessimists in Skopje of the pre-

lude to World War I, when the weakening grip of the Ottoman Turks made Macedonia the chief battleground in two Balkan wars.

Bulgaria is one of four countries that have recognized Macedonia so far, but nationalists there, as in Albania and Serbia, have raised an argument traditionally wielded by rival claimants to Macedonian territory. They maintain that its peoples are not properly a distinct nation but belong, by language and culture, to one or another, or perhaps all three, of the neighboring Slavic states.

But the most direct challenge has come from Greece, which has said that it will never accept a new country on its northern border as long as it insists on calling itself Macedonia, which is also the name of the northernmost province of Greece. A Greek blockade has delayed or halted cargoes of food, oil, medicine and other imports bound for Skopje.

Serbia, resentful at Macedonia's refusal to take part in a truncated Yugoslav federation, has imposed its own food blockade.

In Skopje, the atmosphere is rife with rumors of conspiracy and maneuvering, much as it was a century ago when nationalists mounted their first serious challenges to 500 years of Turkish rule. While the government has committed itself to creating a parliamentary democracy, including broader cultural and linguistic rights for 650,000 ethnic Albanians, more militant groups have pressed for narrower policies that opponents fear could turn into a settling of old scores against Serbs, Albanian nationalists, and former Communists.

Some observers say they fear that the maneuvering will turn violent, as it did around the turn of the century.

"It would take only one incident, and you could have a war between Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Albania, as has happened twice in this century," said Saso Ordanoski, 27, the assistant editor of Puls, a Skopje news magazine. "Our only hope lies in creating an equilibrium, and for that we need independence and international recognition."

Since declaring independence in November, the Skopje government has remained in a diplomatic void. Through its membership in the European Community, Greece has so far prevented any of the leading European nations from recognizing Macedonia's independence.

The United States, which delayed recognizing the independence of any of the former Yugoslav republics, said recently that recognition of Macedonia would be "coordinated" with the European countries, implying that the problems with Greece must be settled first.

To many Greeks, the only territory that has the right to the name Macedonia is the northern part of Greece itself, from which the most famed of all Macedonians, Alexander the Great and his father, Philip of Macedonia, hailed.

A Greek diplomat suggested that a little haggling by Skopje might help. "This pseudo little republic must stop irritating us," he said.

Yugoslav Leaders Negotiate as Fighting Flares

BRUSSELS — Yugoslav leaders, meeting in Brussels as fighting flared again in their republics, made progress Wednesday on internal trade but stalled on who should inherit Yugoslavia's embassies and weapons.

Presidents and foreign ministers of the six former and remaining Yugoslav states were near agreement on a pact to scrap trade barriers erected last year as the federation disintegrated, according to a European Community spokesman.

"The problem remains who replaces whom," the spokesman said after the EC peace conference chairman, Lord Carrington, held bilateral meetings with each of the parties.

Serbia and its ally Montenegro want to inherit Yugoslavia's seats at the United Nations and other world bodies, as well as Belgrade's embassies around the world and the equipment used by the Yugoslav Army.

That view is contested by the breakaway republics — Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia — as well as by most of the 12 EC states.

Hours before the 11th session of the EC's Yugoslav peace conference began, EC officials ended two days of talks with leaders of the Bosnia region's feuding Muslim, Serbian and Croatian communities with the signing of a formal cease-fire agreement.

But despite the cease-fire, six persons were reported killed Wednesday in Croatia and clashes erupted in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Fighting flared in Bosnian towns after clashes in which more than 30 persons were killed last week, the Tanjug press agency said.

"It was one of the worst nights we have seen," Croatian radio said.

The radio reported shooting around the Adriatic port of Dubrovnik and in eastern Croatia. Croatian officials said four persons were killed in

shelling by the Yugoslav Army and Serbian irregulars in eastern Croatia.

Tanjug said two army soldiers were shot to death in southern Croatia.

Violence increased in Bosnia-Herzegovina after a three-day lull followed the area's worst clashes since World War II.

Tanjug said that the northeastern town of Bijeljina shook under a mortar bombardment as well as bombs that destroyed a bus station, a restaurant and two cafes.

Skirmishes also broke out in the southwestern city of Mostar and in Neum on the Adriatic coast, but no casualties were reported.

Bijeljina is a predominantly Serbian town close to the border with the republic of Serbia.

Ethnic Serbs in Bosnia announced Tuesday the formation of their own police force in Serb-populated regions, which they declared independent last week.



ISRAELIS VISIT TOLEDO SYNAGOGUE — President Chaim Herzog of Israel greeting supporters as he and his wife, Aura, left a synagogue in Toledo on Wednesday. He was ending a state visit that was highlighted by an official reconciliation between the Spanish government and the Jewish people.



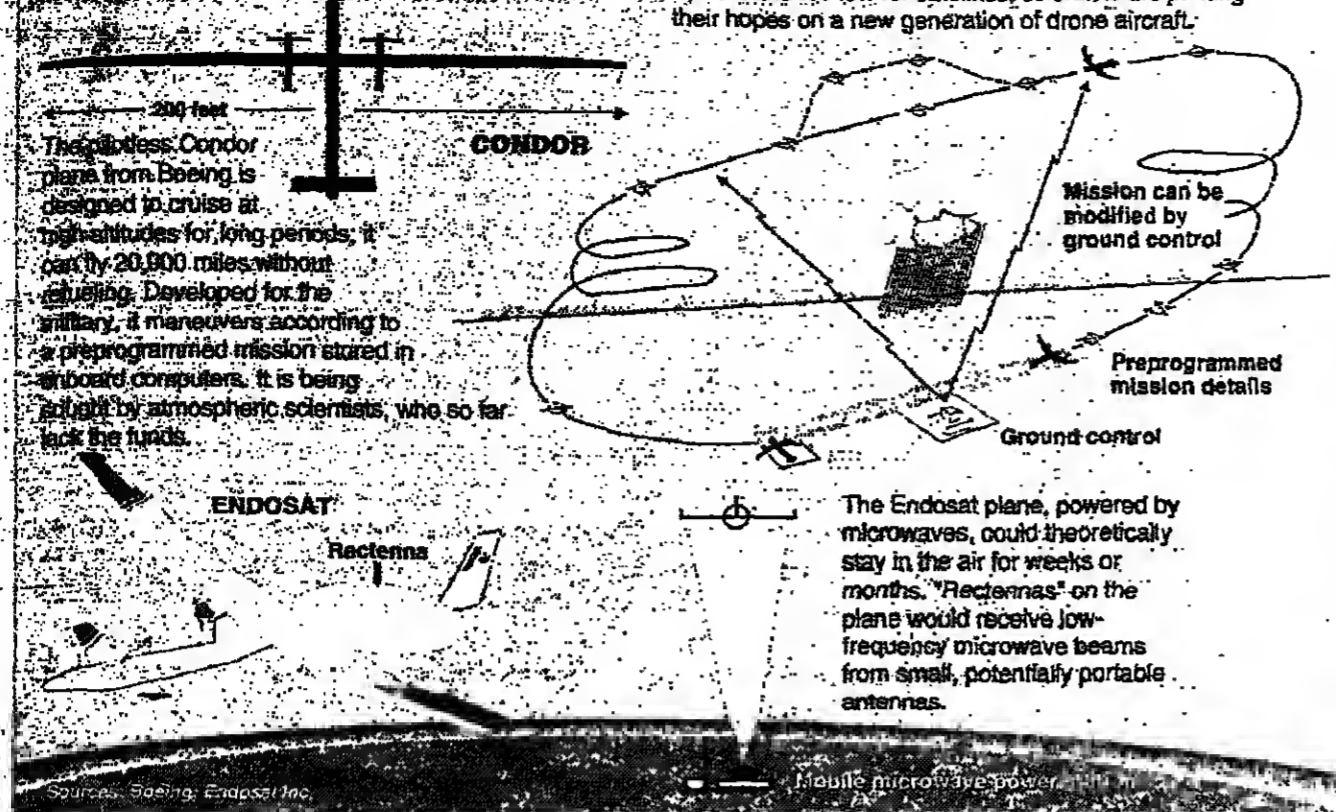
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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Flying Where Man Cannot Fly

To investigate heights too far above earth for manned aircraft and too low for satellites, scientists are pinning their hopes on a new generation of drone aircraft.



Probing a Key Climate Zone

By Warren E. Leary, New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Between the sky above and the earth below lies a place that scientists study only with great difficulty: the critical region of the atmosphere where the highest clouds form and gases interact with radiation from space.

oxygen carried aboard the plane to maintain the pressure and power needed to turn a large propeller and operate at extreme altitude. "No question about it, there is a revolution going on in how people are thinking about using remotely piloted aircraft in atmospheric research," said Dr. James G. Anderson, a professor of chemistry at Harvard University.

THE only other conventional plane that can go higher, reportedly exceeding 80,000 feet, is the SR-71 Blackbird jet. Unfortunately, Dr. Tuck said, the recently retired spy plane flies at three times the speed of sound, producing heat and shock waves that destroy or scatter the very molecules it would be sent to study.

Work: One Woman's Cure for Insomnia

By Ron Alexander, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Turn back the sheets — I'm headin' for the arms of Morpheus," Mae West, hands on hips, instructs her maid in the 1936 film "Klondike Annie."

Ms. Rubin puts it this way: "You have to do something. It's frustrating and sad when, in the middle of the night, you look out of your window, see the dark apartments in the building across the way and realize that everyone is enjoying the sleep you crave so much but find so elusive night after night after night until the alarm clock goes off and it's time to go to work."

Most of the time, she can count on getting to sleep at 4 or 5 A.M. Her alarm goes off somewhere around 7:30, along with those of other insomniacs about town who have stayed up most of the night, puttering about, having decided some time ago to shrug their shoulders, give in and think of sleep as they would a long-lost love and, hey!, make the most of what less sturdy folk would think of as a no-win situation.

Urban Vultures: Winter in Miami

By William Booth, Washington Post Service

MIAMI — The newcomer meets many strange and mysterious characters here, but nothing beats the vultures, which circle this city on the sea, biding their sweet time, waiting for things to die.

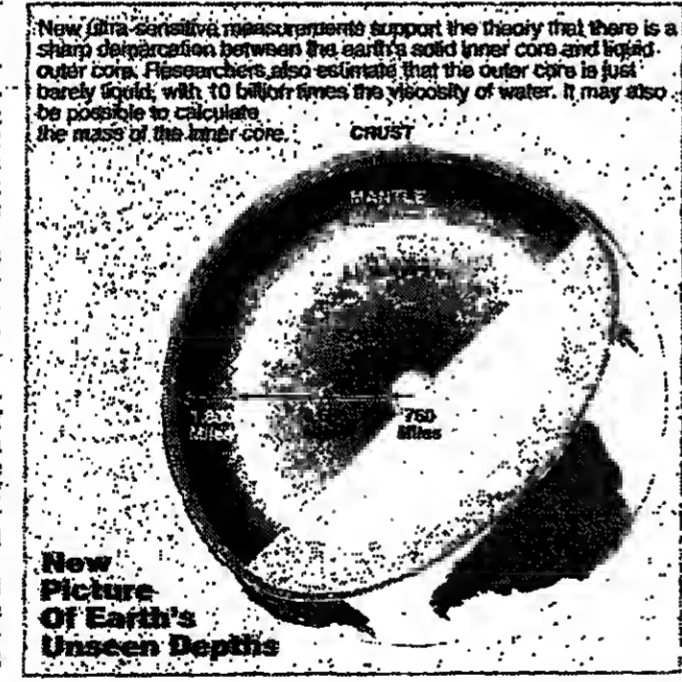
Consider that vultures have been seen soaring at altitudes as high as 26,000 feet (6,600 meters), that they can live as long as 20 years, that they cool themselves by urinating on their legs, a trick called urohydrolysis, that they make good pets.

It is a myth that vultures will eat anything. The meal must be dead, or close to it. They prefer fresh, starting with the soft parts. What they find at a dump may be less than first-rate but is readily available.

Physicists Clock Ticking of Earth's Core

By Malcolm W. Browne, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An army of instruments that detect the faintest twitches in the earth's gravitational field has for the first time taken the pulse of the planet's solid inner core.



swinging up and down along the planet's axis of rotation at a rate of one complete oscillation every 3.7677 hours. Of two directions of oscillation perpendicular to the axis, one was found to have a period of 4.015 hours, and the other of 3.582 hours.

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Crossword puzzle grid with clues and solutions. Clues include: 1. Cachet, 2. What Tennyson crossed in 1892, 3. Baron or Bow, 26. Build castles, in a way, 27. Common practice, 28. Vibratory motion, 29. Boston's airport, 30. Roman tyrant, 17. Begone, 18. Outwit, 20. Summit Comb form, 21. Down, 42. Trumpeter Baker, 43. Utmost extent, 44. Opera that opens in Memphis, 45. Atomic particles, 46. Stungless bees, 47. Yellowjacket, 51. "Mercury" composer, 53. Console, 57. Popeye Doyle's portrayal, 60. French resort, 61. Ward healer, 62. Longfellow's bell town, 63. Puzzles using anagrams, 64. Wild plum, 67. Silly, 68. Turkish regiment, 69. Domino spots, 70. Ravens' havens, 71. State bird of Hawaii, 34. Arabien ruler, 35. Exec's car, 37. Flood or spring, 41. Some are purple, 43. Dots on, 44. Young fellow, 45. Yella figure, 50. Decant, 52. Goffer's hole, 54. Pearmain, e.g., 55. Cagney role, 56. Miss Dinsmore, 57. Trunk fastener, 58. King of the Huns, 59. Cut short, 60. Paris's, Neul, 64. Highway sign, 65. John, to Jack.

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INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

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CHALLENGES OF GLOBAL PROPORTION

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Assume primary responsibility for establishing core department systems and management reports to ensure operational efficiency. Requires an advanced degree plus minimum 3 years management experience that includes overseas employment and a specialization in strategic planning, financial management and operational systems development. Fluency in second language preferred; 8 weeks travel per annum required.

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Responsible for creating/implementing efficient & effective response systems for emergency situations including natural

disasters, war and refugee relief. Requires a minimum 5 years minimum experience in international relief and development that includes field disaster response and a thorough knowledge of disaster funding agencies and procedures. Advanced degree preferred; willingness to travel when necessary a must.

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Responsibilities include staff planning and all facets of domestic and international employment as well as development and implementation of policies and programs to enhance employee relations, build and retain a quality workforce. Requires an undergraduate degree (MBA/MS in Human Resources preferred) and 10 years HR generalist experience that includes at least 2-3 years solid international recruitment experience. A solid background in HR should augment proven management experience and strong interpersonal communication skills.

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Project Manager - Agroforestry - Rwanda
Requires a Master's degree relevant to Agriculture or Natural Resources plus a minimum 3 years managing an agroforestry extension project in a developing country. Fluency in English and French and willingness to be and work in a difficult and isolated environment are musts.

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These 2 positions, responsible for improving food management, accountability and programing in regular and emergency food distribution programs require a degree plus a minimum 6 years international experience in either of the regions indicated, and a proven record in evaluation and analysis of community management and operational systems. Knowledge and experience in food program management and logistics systems in both emergency and non-emergency programs, WFP, CIM and similar food programing policies and guidelines, and USAID and USAID procedures relevant to food assistance is required. Both positions require oral and written proficiency in English and the Latin American assignment requires fluency in Spanish.

Regional Technical Advisor For Population - Asia
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MARKET DIARY

Tokyo Plunge Fails To Stem Dow's Rise

NEW YORK — Stocks closed higher on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday after computer-guided buy programs and a rally in bonds helped trigger a plunge in the Tokyo market.

N.Y. Stocks

Tuesday, advanced 13.86 points to 3,249.33. Declines overwhelmed advances by a 5-10-3 margin. Volume amounted to about 181 million shares, compared with 182.2 million Tuesday.

Stocks ended lower on the American Stock Exchange and in over-the-counter trading. Key U.S. government securities were higher, with the 30-year bond ahead 23/32 to 101 5/32, for a yield

of 7.89 percent, down from 7.96 percent late Tuesday. "The market is really following what's happened in the overseas markets, especially in Tokyo," said Newton Zinder, market analyst at Lehman Brothers. Tokyo's key Nikkei index plunged nearly 4 percent Wednesday, despite a steep climb in interest rates.

Although the National Association of Purchasing Management reported that the U.S. manufacturing economy expanded in March, Mr. Zinder said he thought "it's not having much impact on the market. We know the economy is improving, but we don't know if it will translate into improved earnings."

Intel was the most active issue, up 1 1/2 to 55 3/4 after being pummeled in recent sessions on concerns about the competitive threat posed by Cyrix Corp. Citicorp fell 1/2 to 16.

Dollar Gains on Data And Japanese Rate Cut

NEW YORK — The dollar ended higher Wednesday in light trading, lifted by a favorable report on the U.S. manufacturing sector and Japan's discount rate cut.

Many dealers stayed on the sidelines ahead of the report due to a

Foreign Exchange

day on U.S. employment in March, analysts said. At the close, the dollar was at 1.6513 Deutsche mark, up from 1.6427 DM on Tuesday, and at 134.55 yen, up from 133.85 yen. The U.S. currency also rose to 1.5085 Swiss francs, from 1.5015 francs, and to 5.5490 French francs, from 5.5675 francs.

cently ending the gain of 164,000 jobs in February. In the first report measuring the economy in March, the National Association of Purchasing Management said its index climbed to 54.1 percent from 52.4 percent in February. But while the overall economy grew, purchasing executives noted that employment in the manufacturing sector continued to decline.

Analysis also said the Bank of Japan's 0.75 percentage-point cut in the official discount rate, to 3.75 percent, triggered dollar buying. David Mulford, U.S. Treasury undersecretary, said Wednesday that the United States was not troubled by the recent weakness in the yen, but said he did not want to see the yen get "too weak."

Mr. Mulford said on the CNBC business cable-television network that the yen had weakened in recent days in anticipation and as a reflection of the reduction in Japan's discount rate.

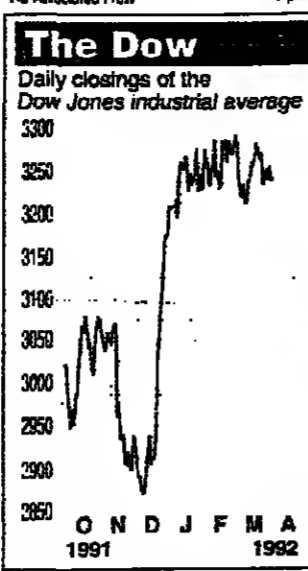


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Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Most Actives.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Amex Diary.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Previous NASDAQ Diary.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Dow Jones Averages.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today's P.M. for Standard & Poor's Indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today's P.M. for NYSE Indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today's P.M. for NASDAQ Indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today's P.M. for AMEX Stock Index.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today's P.M. for Dow Jones Bond Average.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today's P.M. for Market Sales.

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Pre, Close for EUROPEAN FUTURES.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for SUGAR (F00).

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for COCOA (F00).

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for COFFEE (F00).

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Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for 12-MONTH EURO (L1FFPE).

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for SPOT COMMODITIES.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for TO OUR READERS.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for U.S. FUTURES.

Key U.S. Indicator Rose in February NEW YORK (Reuters) — The Purchasing Managers Index, a closely watched measure of the state of U.S. industry, rose to 54.1 percent in March from 52.4 percent in February, the National Association of Purchasing Management said Wednesday.

The index is one of the first clues to how the economy fares each month. The trade group's index is calculated from a monthly survey of those who buy a wide range of products for corporations. A reading above 50 percent indicates that the manufacturing economy is generally expanding, while one below 50 percent is a sign it is generally declining.

While employment declined at a faster rate than in February, purchasing managers noted that job creation generally followed growth in the economy by several months. Meanwhile, the Commerce Department said spending on construction fell 0.4 percent in February, following a 1.8 percent increase in January.

Data General Corp., which had been rebounding from past troubles, announced Wednesday it would lay off 1,000 workers and take a charge of \$46 million against its earnings to pay for the cutbacks.

GE Keeps Top Slot on Forbes List NEW YORK (UPI) — General Electric Co. retained the No. 1 slot Wednesday on Forbes Magazine's Super 50 list of the most powerful corporations in America, while Exxon Corp. remained the most profitable company for the second straight year.

Forbes, which tracks the 500 largest U.S. companies on four separate lists broken down into sales, profits, assets and market value, said GE again emerged the winner in the composite ranking of the 50 corporations with the best records in each category.

After boosting its revenue by about \$1.8 billion to \$60.2 billion in 1991, GE ranked sixth in sales. The company was second in profits with \$4.4 billion, fourth in assets with \$168.2 billion and third in market value at \$67.6 billion, reflecting a nearly \$10 billion rise in its stock.

AIRBUS: U.S. and EC Solve Long-Running Aircraft-Subsidy Dispute

(Continued from page 1) Moscow said. "It was very important for the United States and the Community to reach an agreement on trade."

Spanish and German aviation firms. The Paris-based group competes with the U.S. giants Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp., and now holds about 30 percent of the worldwide commercial aircraft market.

According to a U.S. Commerce Department study, EC governments have provided \$26 billion in aid since Airbus was founded two decades ago.

production of civil aircraft with more than 100 seats, and to similar planes produced by Airbus. Other EC production is not covered.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table with columns: Close Prev, Close Prev for Amsterdam.

Table with columns: Close Prev, Close Prev for Helsinki.

U.S. FUTURES

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for WHEAT (CBT).

BRITISH POUND (DMM)

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for BRITISH POUND (DMM).

INDUSTRIALS

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for COTTON (NYMEX).

Brussels

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Paris

Table with columns: Close Prev, Close Prev for Paris.

Grains

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for WHEAT (CBT).

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Frankfurt

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Table with columns: Close Prev, Close Prev for Sydney.

Livestock

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Financial

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for U.S. T-BILLS (MM).

London

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Tokyo

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Food

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for COPPER (NYMEX).

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for SP COMP. INDEX (S&P).

Swiss Returns to Profit

But Air-Traffic Environment Remains Poor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Swissair said Wednesday that it had resumed making a profit and would start paying a dividend again.

The national carrier said group net profit was 83 million Swiss francs (\$55 million) in 1991, compared with a loss of 22 million francs in 1990.

Swissair said results improved because it sold DC-10 wide-body jetliners; received income from airport-services, catering and maintenance for other airlines; and cut losses on flight routes.

But the air-traffic environment remained poor. The core airline, which accounted for 85 percent of revenue, recorded a profit of 47.6 million francs, up from 4.3 million francs in 1990 but still down sharply from 94.7 million francs in 1989.

The company's chief executive, Otto Loepte, said the 1992 outlook was cautious because low demand was likely to continue, but he said he expected a recovery in the second half. He said the 1991 results mean "we are well on course to attain the turnaround we were striving for."

Mr. Loepte also announced that the airline would introduce a frequent-flyer program in an attempt to draw more customers.

The airline, which omitted paying a dividend in 1991 for the first time in 30 years, said it would pay a dividend of 20 francs a share and 4 francs per dividend-rights certificate.

Operating profit rose 27 percent, to 127 million francs from 100 million francs in 1990. Group revenue totaled 5.94 billion francs, up 13.6 percent from 5.23 billion francs.

"The results are better than expected," said Christoph Streit, an analyst at Bank Sarasin in Basel. "Swissair has coped with the operating side surprisingly well."

Mr. Loepte said flying operation losses were cut by 80 million francs, as all areas except Europe improved performance.

In addition, he said, the airline had sharply lowered its break-even load factor — the proportion of seats and hold space filled — in 1991, to 64.9 percent from 69.2 percent. The 1991 load factor fell to 63.0 percent, from 65.8 percent, as traffic declined 2.6 percent.

Mr. Loepte said a cost-cutting program had boosted profit by 20 million francs in 1991 and would contribute 120 million francs in 1992.

Swissair said cooperation with Austrian Airlines and Scandinavian Airlines System was bringing cost benefits.

The Swissotel hotel chain, which Swissair decided to expand after failing to sell it in 1990, posted another loss for 1991.

Swissair shares rose 7 francs in Zurich, to 745 francs each. (AP, Reuters)

Philips Sets Earlier Date For New CD

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips Electronics NV said Wednesday that it was moving up to May its planned launch in Britain of interactive compact disks.

The company said the compact-disk players, which use a personal-computer and compact-disk-based software to allow the manipulation of television images by viewers, would sell in Britain for £500 to £600 (\$870 to \$1,050).

Philips said good reaction in the United States to the introduction of the technology had led it to bring forward the British launch, originally set for summer. It also cited the success of its "golf package" of equipment and programs, sold by the group at British golf courses on an experimental basis.

Interactive compact disks were launched in the United States in October at about \$1,000 a player and have been well received, according to the trade press. Philips refused to provide sales figures. The launch in the rest of Europe remains scheduled for sometime during the summer.

Professional interactive compact-disk systems, used in chemical, electronics and pharmaceutical industries, are already on sale in Europe, but Philips sees their greatest potential in home entertainment.

The catalogue offered in Britain will initially consist of numerous U.S. programs in several fields, including games, educational information, music, and children's and general-interest programs. But specific programs for the British market are expected to be developed quickly.

Philips said the cartridges to upgrade interactive compact-disk players to take full-motion video would be available beginning in the second half of this year.

Full-motion video is the ability to make video-quality pictures from disks. Industry analysts expect consumers to show great interest in this form of interactive compact-disk technology.

The first software to use the full-motion video feature will be available by the end of the year, Philips said. (Reuters, AFP)

Berlin Orders Allianz To Loosen Bank Ties

Reuters

BERLIN — The German Cartel Office said Wednesday that it had ordered Allianz AG, the country's largest insurance group, to loosen its ties with Dresdner Bank, Germany's second-largest bank.

"We sent Allianz and Dresdner the letter by fax late on Tuesday afternoon," the Cartel Office spokesman, Hubertus Schön, said.

Mr. Schön said Monday that his office was examining whether Allianz exercised too much control over Dresdner.

Once the two sides have received the letter by mail, he said, they have six weeks to react to it.

In Munich, an Allianz spokesman, Ina-Alexandra Röhrcke, confirmed that the insurance group had received the fax.

She said Allianz would respond Thursday morning. A Dresdner Bank spokesman said he could not confirm receipt of the letter.

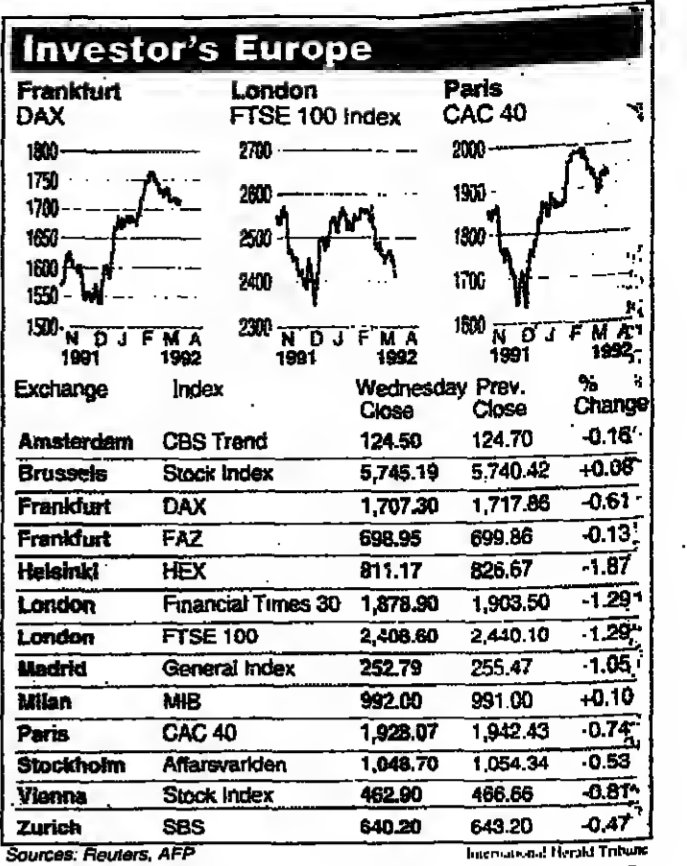
In the letter, the anti-trust authority told Allianz to reduce its influence on Dresdner Bank. It said Allianz directly and indirectly had control over a 47 percent equity stake in the bank.

Since the middle of last year Allianz has directly held 23 percent in Dresdner. According to the Cartel Office it also has a dominant influence in two investment firms that together have 21 percent with Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft, the German reinsurer. Allianz holds another one percent.

Münchener Rück, in which Allianz owns 25 percent, itself has two percent in Dresdner.

The combined stakes allow Allianz to determine strategy at Dresdner, in particular on marketing and distributing insurance products, the Cartel Office says.

Allianz's spokeswomen again denied those charges. "We have no controlling influence over the bank," she said.



COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits of companies, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	Year	Revenue	Profit	Per Share
Australia				
Bond Corp. Holdings	1991	1,210	44.2	0.42
1990	1,150	39.8	0.38	
1989	1,050	35.2	0.34	
1988	950	30.6	0.29	
1987	850	26.0	0.25	
1986	750	21.4	0.20	
1985	650	16.8	0.16	
1984	550	12.2	0.12	
1983	450	7.6	0.07	
1982	350	3.0	0.03	
1981	250	-1.6	-0.01	
1980	150	-7.2	-0.07	
1979	50	-12.8	-0.12	
1978	0	-18.4	-0.18	
1977	0	-24.0	-0.24	
1976	0	-29.6	-0.29	
1975	0	-35.2	-0.35	
1974	0	-40.8	-0.40	
1973	0	-46.4	-0.46	
1972	0	-52.0	-0.52	
1971	0	-57.6	-0.57	
1970	0	-63.2	-0.63	
1969	0	-68.8	-0.68	
1968	0	-74.4	-0.74	
1967	0	-80.0	-0.80	
1966	0	-85.6	-0.85	
1965	0	-91.2	-0.91	
1964	0	-96.8	-0.96	
1963	0	-102.4	-1.02	
1962	0	-108.0	-1.08	
1961	0	-113.6	-1.13	
1960	0	-119.2	-1.19	
1959	0	-124.8	-1.24	
1958	0	-130.4	-1.30	
1957	0	-136.0	-1.36	
1956	0	-141.6	-1.41	
1955	0	-147.2	-1.47	
1954	0	-152.8	-1.52	
1953	0	-158.4	-1.58	
1952	0	-164.0	-1.64	
1951	0	-169.6	-1.69	
1950	0	-175.2	-1.75	
1949	0	-180.8	-1.80	
1948	0	-186.4	-1.86	
1947	0	-192.0	-1.92	
1946	0	-197.6	-1.97	
1945	0	-203.2	-2.03	
1944	0	-208.8	-2.08	
1943	0	-214.4	-2.14	
1942	0	-220.0	-2.20	
1941	0	-225.6	-2.25	
1940	0	-231.2	-2.31	
1939	0	-236.8	-2.36	
1938	0	-242.4	-2.42	
1937	0	-248.0	-2.48	
1936	0	-253.6	-2.53	
1935	0	-259.2	-2.59	
1934	0	-264.8	-2.64	
1933	0	-270.4	-2.70	
1932	0	-276.0	-2.76	
1931	0	-281.6	-2.81	
1930	0	-287.2	-2.87	
1929	0	-292.8	-2.92	
1928	0	-298.4	-2.98	
1927	0	-304.0	-3.04	
1926	0	-309.6	-3.09	
1925	0	-315.2	-3.15	
1924	0	-320.8	-3.20	
1923	0	-326.4	-3.26	
1922	0	-332.0	-3.32	
1921	0	-337.6	-3.37	
1920	0	-343.2	-3.43	
1919	0	-348.8	-3.48	
1918	0	-354.4	-3.54	
1917	0	-360.0	-3.60	
1916	0	-365.6	-3.65	
1915	0	-371.2	-3.71	
1914	0	-376.8	-3.76	
1913	0	-382.4	-3.82	
1912	0	-388.0	-3.88	
1911	0	-393.6	-3.93	
1910	0	-399.2	-3.99	
1909	0	-404.8	-4.04	
1908	0	-410.4	-4.10	
1907	0	-416.0	-4.16	
1906	0	-421.6	-4.21	
1905	0	-427.2	-4.27	
1904	0	-432.8	-4.32	
1903	0	-438.4	-4.38	
1902	0	-444.0	-4.44	
1901	0	-449.6	-4.49	
1900	0	-455.2	-4.55	
1899	0	-460.8	-4.60	
1898	0	-466.4	-4.66	
1897	0	-472.0	-4.72	
1896	0	-477.6	-4.77	
1895	0	-483.2	-4.83	
1894	0	-488.8	-4.88	
1893	0	-494.4	-4.94	
1892	0	-500.0	-5.00	
1891	0	-505.6	-5.05	
1890	0	-511.2	-5.11	
1889	0	-516.8	-5.16	
1888	0	-522.4	-5.22	
1887	0	-528.0	-5.28	
1886	0	-533.6	-5.33	
1885	0	-539.2	-5.39	
1884	0	-544.8	-5.44	
1883	0	-550.4	-5.50	
1882	0	-556.0	-5.56	
1881	0	-561.6	-5.61	
1880	0	-567.2	-5.67	
1879	0	-572.8	-5.72	
1878	0	-578.4	-5.78	
1877	0	-584.0	-5.84	
1876	0	-589.6	-5.89	
1875	0	-595.2	-5.95	
1874	0	-600.8	-6.00	
1873	0	-606.4	-6.06	
1872	0	-612.0	-6.12	
1871	0	-617.6	-6.17	
1870	0	-623.2	-6.23	
1869	0	-628.8	-6.28	
1868	0	-634.4	-6.34	
1867	0	-640.0	-6.40	
1866	0	-645.6	-6.45	
1865	0	-651.2	-6.51	
1864	0	-656.8	-6.56	
1863	0	-662.4	-6.62	
1862	0	-668.0	-6.68	
1861	0	-673.6	-6.73	
1860	0	-679.2	-6.79	
1859	0	-684.8	-6.84	
1858	0	-690.4	-6.90	
1857	0	-696.0	-6.96	
1856	0	-701.6	-7.01	
1855	0	-707.2	-7.07	
1854	0	-712.8	-7.12	
1853	0	-718.4	-7.18	
1852	0	-724.0	-7.24	
1851	0	-729.6	-7.29	
1850	0	-735.2	-7.35	
1849	0	-740.8	-7.40	
1848	0	-746.4	-7.46	
1847	0	-752.0	-7.52	
1846	0	-757.6	-7.57	
1845	0	-763.2	-7.63	
1844	0	-768.8	-7.68	
1843	0	-774.4	-7.74	
1842	0	-780.0	-7.80	
1841	0	-785.6	-7.85	
1840	0	-791.2	-7.91	
1839	0	-796.8	-7.96	
1838	0	-802.4	-8.02	
1837	0	-808.0	-8.08	
1836	0	-813.6	-8.13	
1835	0	-819.2	-8.19	
1834	0	-824.8	-8.24	
1833	0	-830.4	-8.30	
1832	0	-836.0	-8.36	
1831	0	-841.6	-8.41	
1830	0	-847.2	-8.47	
1829	0	-852.8	-8.52	
1828	0	-858.4	-8.58	
1827	0	-864.0	-8.64	
1826	0	-869.6	-8.69	
1825	0	-875.2	-8.75	
1824	0	-880.8	-8.80	
1823	0	-886.4	-8.86	
1822	0	-892.0	-8.92	
1821	0	-897.6	-8.97	
1820	0	-903.2	-9.03	
1819	0	-908.8	-9.08	
1818	0	-914.4	-9.14	
1817	0	-920.0	-9.20	
1816	0	-925.6	-9.25	
1815	0	-931.2	-9.31	
1814	0	-936.8	-9.36	
1813	0	-942.4	-9.42	
1812	0	-948.0	-9.48	
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1810	0	-959.2	-9.59	
1809	0	-964.8	-9.64	
1808	0	-970.4	-9.70	
1807	0	-976.0	-9.76	
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1792	0	-1,060.0	-10.60	
1791	0	-1,065.6	-10.65	
1790	0	-1,071.2	-10.71	
1789	0	-1,076.8	-10.76	
1788	0	-1,082.4	-10.82	
1787	0	-1,088.0	-10.88	
1786	0	-1,093.6		

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide press up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100

12	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100

12	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100

12	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100

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<p>09.00 CHAIRMEN'S OPENING REMARKS Garry Thorne, Managing Director, International Herald Tribune Peter R Wenban, Managing Director, Peter R Wenban & Associates</p> <p>09.10 KEYNOTE ADDRESS Gillian Shephard MP, Minister of State to the Treasury, UK</p> <p>09.50 DUTY FREE IN THE EC: BENEFITTING FROM THE TIME EXTENSION Chris Scott-Wilson, Chairman, IDFC, Brussels</p> <p>10.15 PROFITING FROM THE NEW GERMANY AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE Heribert Diehl, Managing Director Gebel Henemann, Hamburg</p> <p>10.40 Coffee</p> <p>11.10 NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR DUTY FREE IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION Derek Keogh, Chief Executive, Aer Rianta, Dublin</p> <p>11.35 RETURN TO THE MIDDLE EAST Colin McLoughlin, General Manager, Dubai Duty Free, UAE</p>	<p>12.00 EFTA AND THE EC: IMPLICATIONS FOR DUTY FREE Erik Juul-Mortensen, Senior Vice President, Danish Distillers, Copenhagen</p> <p>12.25 PANEL DISCUSSION Lunch - hosted by B.A.T. (U.K. and Export) Limited</p> <p>14.45 DUTY FREE AND EUROTUNNEL Sir Alastair Morton, Chief Executive, Eurotunnel, London</p> <p>15.15 HIGH STREET TECHNIQUES: BRINGING SUCCESS TO AIRPORT RETAILING Barry Gibson, Group Retailing Director, BAA plc, London</p> <p>15.40 REBUILDING THE LUXURY GOODS BUSINESS AFTER THE WORLD RECESSION Jean-Louis Giraud-Sauvage, former Export Manager, Worldwide Duty Free Operations, Hermes SA, Paris</p> <p>16.05 THE FUTURE SHAPE OF WORLD TRAVEL RETAILING Speaker to be announced</p> <p>16.30 PANEL DISCUSSION</p> <p>17.00 THE ROLE OF DUTY FREE IN GLOBAL MARKETING Tim Amber, Grand Metropolitan Senior Research Fellow, London Business School</p>
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REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £350 + VAT at 17.5%. This includes lunch, a optional reception and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £35.00 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before April 10, after which time we regret there can be no refund. However, substitutions can be made at any time.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Hyatt Carlton Tower, Gardens Place, London SW1V. Tel: (44 71) 295 5411, Fax: (44 71) 245 6370

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Enclosed is a cheque for £411.25, made payable to the International Herald Tribune. Please note payment should be made in pounds sterling.

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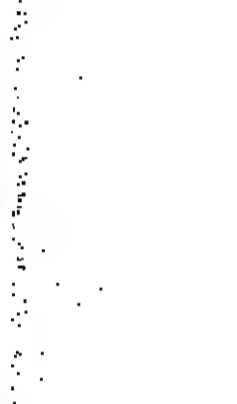
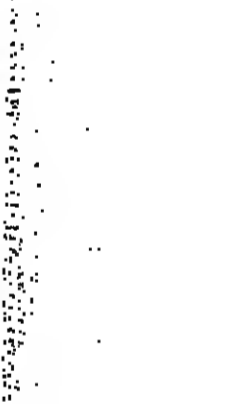

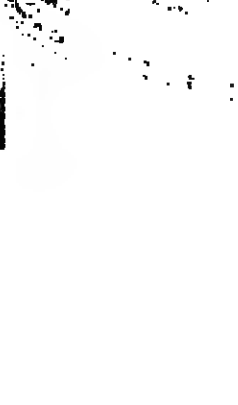
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Title/Mr/Ms/Ms/Miss
First Name
Family Name
Position
Company
Address
City Country
Telephone Fax

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12	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100

12	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld	PE	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100
12	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100	100.00	99.00	IBM	4.8	15.0	100

As India Overhauls Economy, Foreign Firms Reap Rewards

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — George Fernandes, a Socialist member of Parliament and a former minister of industry, spoke nostalgically about the time he threw Coca-Cola out of India.

"When I chucked out Coca-Cola in 1977, I made the point that 90 percent of India's villages did not have safe drinking water, whereas Coke had reached every village," he said. "Do we really need Coke? Do we need Pepsi?"

Now, to his great dismay, not only is Coke coming to India, but Pepsi is already back. So are IBM, General Motors, Corning Glass and Kellogg. But the influx of foreign investment is just the edge of an economic revolution that is sweeping across this land where 850 million people average \$350 in income annually.

Over the last eight months, India has begun the toruous process of transforming its sclerotic, largely state-controlled economy while abandoning the insularity that has left it lagging economically far behind nearly every other Asian country.

simha Rao, who was widely viewed as a transitional figure after the assassination of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi last year, quickly reached out to a group of economic technocrats to salvage the country's economy and ordered the sweeping transformation of India's economic and financial structure.

With the help of more than \$3 billion in loans from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, India started off de-

they stirred effectively prevented Pepsi from being sold to Indian consumers.

In July 1990, Pepsi finally began operations. But the Indian government vetoed Pepsi's plan to label its bottles sold in India "Pepsi Era."

"They said, 'It's not Indianizing the foreign brand name,'" Mr. Vangal said. "So they chose the name 'Lehar Pepsi.'"

Foreign products sold here were required to have Indianized brand names, like Modi Olivetti, Hero Honda and Maruti Suzuki.

Distrust of foreign investments still runs deep.

Other investors are also testing the waters. IBM has joined with Tata Industries Ltd., a large industrial house, to make computers, and Corning Glass has won permission to produce the shells for television picture tubes.

Limits remain, including India's insistence that no more than 51 percent of an enterprise can be owned by a foreign company. Moreover, distrust of foreign investment still runs deep, fed by experiences like the gas leak at the Union Carbide plant at Bhopal in 1984.

Despite the flurry of high-profile investments, there is still a widespread acknowledgment that India has a long way to go. "It's peanuts," said a senior Western diplomat concerned with commercial issues. "The reforms haven't filtered down through the bureaucracy. The regulations are gone, but the regulator is still in place."

Big Banks Slip Below BIS Gauge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Some big Japanese banks, including Sakura Bank Ltd., failed to meet their intended capital-adequacy ratios in the year to March 31, due to the plunge in the Tokyo stock market, bankers and analysts said Wednesday.

The Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements has recommended that international banks set aside capital equal to 8 percent of risk-weighted assets by March 1993, but Japanese banks were keen to achieve the target in 1992, the financial year just ended.

Under the BIS rules, a percentage of unrealized profits from stock gains may be counted as capital. But the collapse of stock prices in Japan has made it more difficult for banks to meet the ratios.

Analysts said that with no stock-market recovery expected soon, banks would have to further limit asset growth and issue more subordinated loans to boost capital. The Nikkei average posted sharp losses Tuesday and Wednesday, despite Wednesday's anticipated 0.75 percentage-point cut in the official discount rate, to 3.75 percent.

"Our capital ratio is estimated at 7.8 percent, as stock prices fell sharply," said an official at Sakura Bank, formerly Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd. But Sakura Bank's capital ratio at end-March was higher than the 7.57 percent recorded at end-September 1991, as the bank issued 100 billion yen (\$753 million) in preferred stock in the Euro-markets last month to boost its capital base, the official said.

Australia Bans Tobacco As a Sponsor of Sports

By Reuters

CANBERRA — Australia banned tobacco sponsorship of sporting and cultural events on Wednesday and also outlawed the sale of foreign publications that carry tobacco advertising.

The ban means that no new contracts for sponsorship will be allowed, effective immediately, and that existing sponsorship deals will end on Dec. 31, 1995.

An exemption will enable the tobacco company W.D. & H.O. Wills, manufacturer of Benson & Hedges cigarettes, to continue sponsoring cricket until the end of the 1995-96 season. Benson & Hedges sponsored the recent cricket World Cup staged jointly by Australia and New Zealand.

Also exempt are international sporting events televised abroad or cultural events that could be jeopardized by the immediate ban, said Health Minister Peter Staples and Sport Minister Ros Kelly.

Opponents of the ban have argued that the final round of the motor racing Formula One Grand Prix staged annually in Adelaide could move overseas if tobacco sponsorship is banned.

But Ms. Kelly said changing attitudes abroad would make such a possibility more and more unlikely. "By 1995 cigarette sponsorship would have changed internationally. Already you've got a ban in France, Germany and the U.K.," she said. "I think in the situation concerning motor sports, there will be very few venues allowing tobacco advertising."

in Australia to carry tobacco advertising, which was banned in domestic publications in 1990.

"Customs officers will examine publications such as the U.S. editions of Time and Playboy magazines upon arrival, ensuring the ban is enforced," a spokesman for Mr. Staples said.

A circulation figure that is yet to be set will enable specialist publications that do not have a large readership to be exempt from the ban, the spokesman said.

A major opponent of the ban has been the New South Wales Rugby League, the No. 1 winter spectator sport in New South Wales and Queensland, which has been sponsored by Winfield, a brand of cigarette made by Rothmans.

While the exact value of the sponsorship deal is a tightly guarded secret, sports officials estimate it is several million dollars a year and the contract has four more years to run. John Quayle, general manager of the New South Wales Rugby League, argues that the ban will not influence smoking habits and that the league should be granted a similar exemption to the one for international events.

"There has not been any evidence put to this organization that when a footballer holds up the Winfield Cup that people will go out and buy a packet of cigarettes," Mr. Quayle said.

Mr. Staples said government research showed that 19,000 Australians died each year as a direct result of tobacco use and that 14 percent of children aged 10 to 12 started smoking because of advertising.

Investor's Asia			
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	4500	4,900.96	-0.57
Singapore Straits Times	1300	1,414.25	-1.43
Tokyo Nikkei 225	1700	18,345.95	-3.85
Sydney All Ordinaries	1500	1,582.60	-0.54
Kuala Lumpur Composite	500	593.21	-0.82
Bangkok SET	800	822.72	-0.04
Seoul Composite Stock	600	806.92	-1.21
Taipei Weighted Price	4000	4,800.94	-2.59
Manila Composite	1000	1,092.94	+0.63
Jakarta Stock Index	200	278.61	+0.29
New Zealand NZSE-40	N.A.	1,408.21	-
Bombay National Index	Closed	1,987.71	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Taiwan will further ease restrictions on trade with China, allowing the import of 15 more categories of agricultural and industrial goods, including peppermint oil, fishmeal, frozen crab and industrial chemicals, the Board of Foreign Trade said.
- Australia's seasonally adjusted current-account deficit for February narrowed by one-quarter, to 667 million Australian dollars (\$514 million), the government said; some analysts said that the numbers could pave the way for a cut in interest rates.
- Wardley Ltd., the merchant- and investment-banking arm of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., said 1991 net profit jumped 51 percent to a record 512 million Hong Kong dollars (\$66 million), and added that all of the company's core businesses had performed well last year.
- Eastern Century Holdings, a Hong Kong trader of minerals and metals, said its initial public offering was 30.75 times oversubscribed.
- Indonesia had a trade deficit of \$82.6 million in January, compared with a surplus of \$611.7 million a year earlier.
- South Korea's Fair Trade Commission has classified an additional 18 business groups as *chaebol*, or conglomerates with assets of over 400 billion won (\$326 million), making a total of 78.
- The Trade Development Board of Singapore said 14 developers and contractors would leave for Vietnam on Saturday to seek real estate investments and construction work there.

German Firm in Taiwan Rail Project

TAIPEI — A German company and its Taiwan partner have won an 18.8 billion Taiwan dollar (\$744 million) contract to build a segment of Taipei's mass rapid transit system, officials said Wednesday.

NOVELL: Computer Networking Giant Started Small

(Continued from first finance page)

will not only have to surmount the succession question but also repel what is expected to be a ferocious assault by Microsoft next year when it releases Windows NT, a version of the popular Windows software tailored to desktop computers in networks.

When asked about succession, Mr. Noorda just smiles, makes a show of checking his pulse and avoids a direct answer. He speaks instead about the coming confrontation with Microsoft.

"They'll make us work harder and avoid that dominant mentality, which I hate," Mr. Noorda said in an interview. "It simply will make us better. Believe me, we're working harder since they said they would do that."

While Microsoft and Novell are equally dominant in their respective markets and are both highly profitable, fast-growing companies, they could not be more different in nearly every other way. "Almost everybody's friend versus almost everybody's enemy," is how

Marc G. Shulman, an analyst with UBS Securities in New York compares them.

Microsoft is brash and outspoken, seeks to own markets it competes in and is increasingly the software company other companies, like the International Business Machines Corp. and Apple Computer Inc., are united against.

Novell is humble and reserved and shares with all. Its strategy has been to accelerate growth of the networking industry, assuming its own share would grow with it.

Fuji Bank, which set aside reserves of about 100 billion yen against domestic bad loans in 1991-92, estimates its net profit at 30 billion yen in 1991-92, against 119.61 billion in 1990-91.

The sharp drop in net profit, a major component of the capital base, may have made it difficult for Fuji to maintain the 8 percent capital ratio, analysts said.

Bank of Tokyo's capital ratio was 8.5 percent at end-September. But the bank has already raised capital through the maximum possible issuance of subordinated debt and had trouble raising capital in the latter half of 1991-92.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Hong Kong Blocks Lau In Bid for Chinese Estates

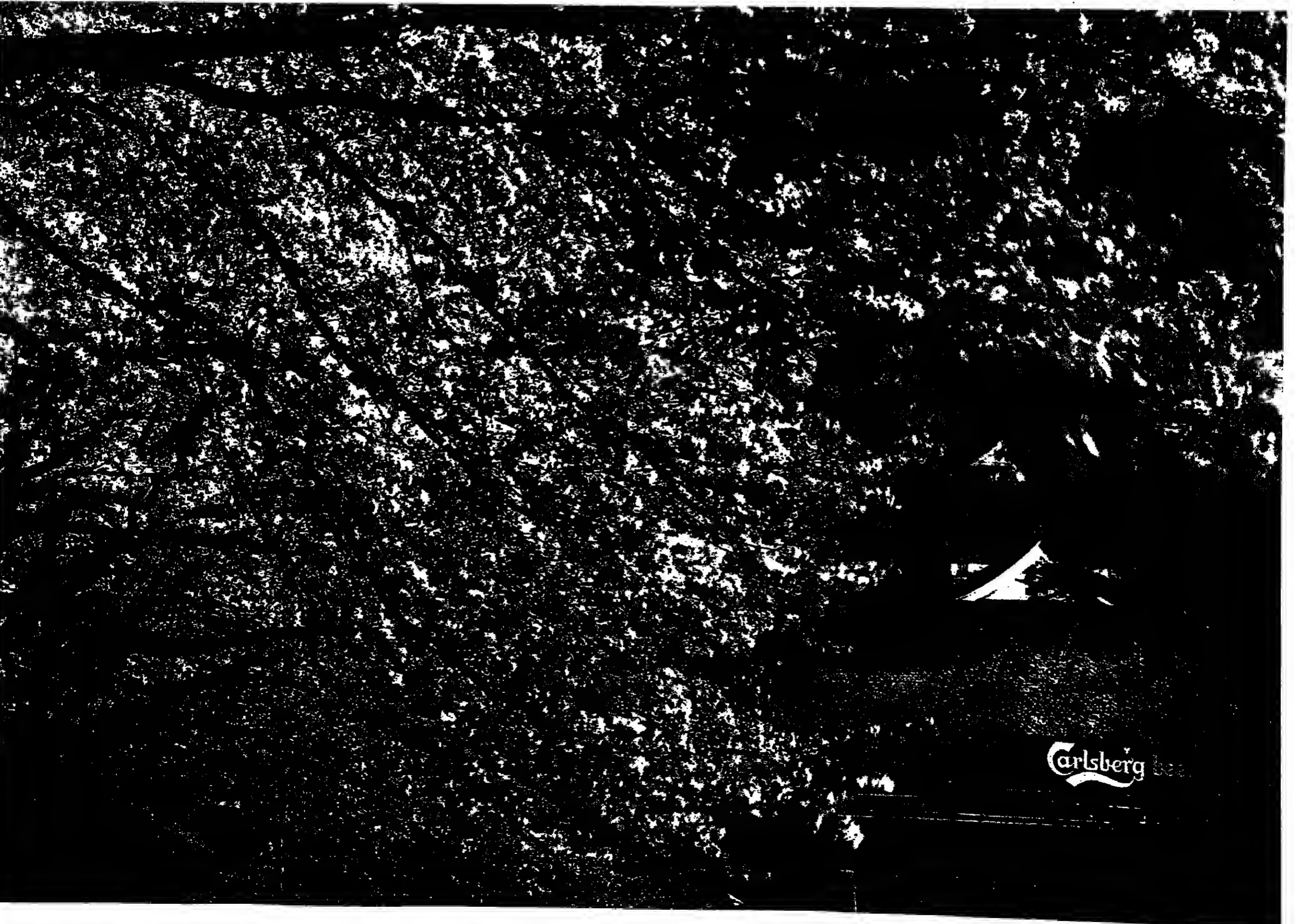
HONG KONG — Hong Kong's market watchdog, the Securities and Futures Commission, effectively blocked on Wednesday a controversial bid by the corporate raiders Joseph and Thomas Lau to take control of a leading property company.

The commission's executive director, Ermanno Pascutto, said investigations into a shareholders' meeting that approved the deal for a takeover of Chinese Estates showed strong grounds for concern about the fairness of the vote.

The Lau brothers have launched a series of controversial bids through their company Evergo International Holdings and small shareholders have complained bitterly about their tactics.

In February, Chinese Estates shareholders voted for an Evergo offer to buy the 50.4 percent of the concern it did not already own. But small shareholders alleged the vote had been rigged.

Mr. Pascutto said the boards of Evergo and Chinese Estates had decided to drop the deal after he asked the Supreme Court of Bermuda, where both companies are incorporated, to either postpone a hearing to approve the deal, or reject it.



Carlsberg

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SPORTS BASEBALL

Bosman, Sly and Savvy Coach, Family of 4 Smartens Up Orioles' Pitching To Pay \$85 Per Game in '92 Season

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida — John Oates remembers the old Senators pitcher Dick Bosman well. "He didn't have dinky squat," says Oates, the Baltimore Orioles manager who's made Bosman his pitching coach. "He cheated, too."

The two faced each other only once, in September of 1970 in Washington. Bosman was the best pitcher the expansion Senators ever had — a dubious distinction. Oates was a rookie, just called up by the powerhouse Orioles for a cup of coffee.

"He threw me a nasty spitter, low and away. Tried to trick this poor, defenseless rookie," said Oates. "But the kid was too good for him. I smoked a line drive over shortstop for my first major league hit."

Bosman, who won 16 games that year, says, "Oates? I remember pitching to Robinsons, but no Oates. Bosman still remembers, of course, how he loaded up his spittballs. He had a tube of jelly sewn inside the pocket of his glove with the nose of the tube poking through a tiny hole in the palm. Usually, he'd catch the

Even during Dennis Martinez's battle with alcoholism, Miller preached, "Dennis is a good kid with a great arm. Don't give up on him." The year after Miller left, the Orioles gave up, though Martinez had gone 13-11 and was not drinking. In Montreal, Martinez blossomed into the National League's best workhorse pitcher over the past five years.

Pete Harnisch's history was equally painful. When he got to the majors, Jackson changed his mechanics. Last year, out of Baltimore and with the Houston Astros, Harnisch made the NL All-Star team. The key? He simply went back to the way he pitched in college and for Bosman at Class AAA Rochester.

Bob Milacki, Dave Johnson, Jose Mesa, Ben McDonald and Gregg Olson all reached the majors after working with Bosman in the minors. All pitched progressively more poorly the longer they stayed in the major leagues. Coincidence? Last fall, rookie Arthur Rhodes looked totally rattled in Baltimore. This spring, working with Bosman, he's seemed quite poised.

"Sometimes you have to do amazing stuff with young pitchers," said Bosman last week. "They can forget anything."

Like what?

"Little things — like the game is about to start and it's time to get warm up."

It's easy to get carried away. With how much quality pitching has escaped from Baltimore. With how many good arms have regressed once they reached the majors. And with how spectacularly the Orioles pitching has improved this spring under Bosman. The team earned-run average is 2.56. Twelve pitchers have exhibition ERAs under 1.00. All the pitchers of the future — Mike Mussina, McDonald, Milacki, Rhodes and Mesa — are on track.

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Check your wallet if the kids are hollering. "Take us out to the ballgame." It could cost about \$85 for a family of four.

That's the average total cost of four major league game tickets, two beers, four hot dogs, four soft drinks, two souvenir caps, two programs and parking, says a Chicago-based sports business newsletter.

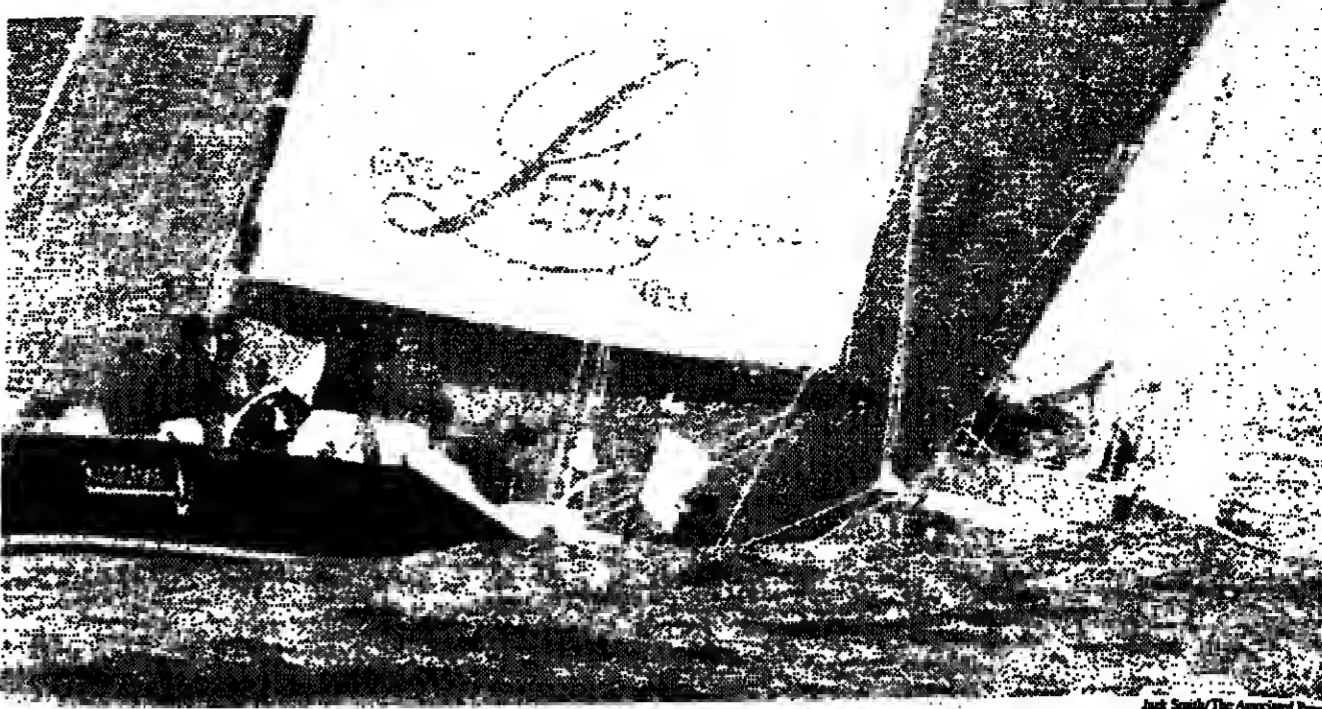
The average cost of a baseball ticket increased 7.7 percent over the past year, according to the survey by Team Marketing Report. That is more than the consumer price index, which is rising at an annual rate of 3 percent.

"History has shown that fans will continue to attend games at or near record levels," says the report's editor, Alan Friedman.

"When fans stop coming to the park, the teams will know they've outlived the market."

The survey says that 21 baseball teams have raised ticket prices. The Baltimore Orioles raised theirs the most, up 27.18 percent from an average of \$7.94 last season to \$10.10 this year. Baltimore is moving into a new stadium this season.

Raising ticket prices the least were the California Angels, up 1.06 percent from an average of \$7.94 last season to \$8.02 this year. The average cost of a major league ticket is \$9.41, compared with \$8.73 last season.



The Ville de Paris, left, broke ahead for a 1 minute, 46 second victory over New Zealand in the America's Cup challenger semifinals.

Conner Sinks Koch for 4th Straight Win

By Angus Phillips

Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — Dennis Conner dialed another stunning surprise into his checkered America's Cup record, scoring a fourth straight win over rival Bill Koch's America camp in a thoroughly unlikely way.

Conner's 45-second victory came despite mild breezes and a substantial sea swell, conditions thought to favor America, and he had to overcome a four-boat-length lead by Koch at the start to take control.

Passing lanes have proved scarce indeed in light, shifty breezes off Point Loma during this two-month-old Cup season. But Conner, 48, U.S. skipper in every Cup final since 1980, played the wind like a wizard to slip ahead two-thirds of the way up the first leg, then held on as his well-heeled rival charged back into contention late in the race.

The win in the elimination round of trials to pick a Cup defender put Conner in first place in the standings with three wins. Koch's new Kanza, which Conner defeated Saturday, stands second with two wins. Three-month-old America, which had its first test in this round Tuesday, stands winless to third.

The two top boats in the 12-race series advance to defender finals later in April. Conner reckons he needs five wins to assure a berth there and now has six races left in which to win two more.

But more important than his advance in the standings was the psychological imprint it had to leave on America, which piled up a 12-6 record against Conner in the first three rounds, but hasn't won a race in the last four tries.

Conner, who lacked the funds to build more than one boat for this regatta, took his year-old, well-worn, refurbished racer onto the course Tuesday against America, which is considered Koch's fastest entry in light breezes. America's starting helmsman David Dellenbaugh won the start, crossing the line four boat lengths upwind of Conner after some deft maneuvering behind the line.

Koch, the multimillionaire oilman who pays the bills for America, then surprised observers by taking the helm himself instead of allowing veteran helmsman Buddy Melges to drive up the first leg, as is his custom. It was a bad move.

Koch, 51, held the lead about

halfway up the leg, but Conner seemed to gain ground every time the boats tacked across the wind. Then Conner's veteran tactician, North Sails president Tom Whidden, spotted a wind shift that favored Stars & Stripes and called for a tack that sent her winging across Koch's bow for the lead.

Stars & Stripes rounded the first mark 25 seconds ahead, lost two seconds of that lead on the next downwind leg but stretched out to a lead of 1 minute, 23 seconds on the third leg, going back into the wind.

That seemed sure to put the race away, but with Melges steering, America began making up time and had closed to within 21 seconds as the two boats rounded the seventh and final mark just 50 yards apart and headed downwind to the finish.

America came within half a boat length of Conner's transom, trying to steal Stars & Stripes' wind, but the duel ended in disaster for the trailing boat when the line holding up Koch's spinnaker came loose and the big sail dropped 30 feet down the mast before the crew could recover and hoist it back up.

That was the end for America, which crossed the line long after Conner and Whidden had exchanged high-fives to celebrate taking the gun again.

It was their fourth straight win, and immediately fueled the rampant speculation that Conner had been playing possum in the early going here, hiding his hand until the racing mattered most.

On the challengers' course, France's Ville de Paris broke into the win column in the four-boat, nine-race semifinals with a victory of 1 minute, 46 seconds over top-rated New Zealand. French starting helmsman Marc Bouet gave Ville all the lead she needed with a perfectly timed start, as feather-light New Zealand never got going in the heavy sea swell.

Italy's Il Moro de Venezia took sole possession of first place in the challenger semifinals with its second straight win, defeating Japan's Nippon by 2 minutes 4 seconds.

Stars & Stripes was off Wednesday, when Kanza was to sail against America. In the challenger semis, Il Moro faced New Zealand, while Ville de Paris was to race Nippon.

Vantage Point

toss back from the catcher in the web of his glove. But if he wanted to load up, he'd just catch it in the palm, and — splat! — enough grease for a rib platter.

Bosman and his chicanery inspired more affection than resentment. As Frank Howard once said: "Bozzie had guts and control, and he'd fight you. He just didn't have much of a fastball." Once, 20 years after the Senators died, their former manager, Ted Williams, threw an arm around Bosman and said: "I love ya. Just wanted to make sure I told you."

"That's the way Oates and the Orioles feel about him. He's brought aboard his wry humor, his war stories, his reputation as a competitor and his innovative baseball intelligence. He's opinionated, a little cocky and sometimes brutally honest, but he's also a natural Dutch uncle type who's sympathetic to young players.

In other words, the Orioles finally think they might have a quality pitching coach who can make a major impact. They've needed one.

The Orioles once had a tradition of superb pitching coaches: Harry Brecheen (1954-67), George Bamberger (1968-77) and Ray Miller (1978-85) — three men in 31 years. Miller is still building division champions in Pittsburgh.

When he left in June 1985 to take the managing job at Minnesota, few guessed the ramifications. The Orioles quickly went through four undistinguished pitching coaches: Ken Rowe, Mark Wiley, Hern Starrette and Al Jackson. By the end, an organization built on pitching was left with one of the worst rotations in history.

Storm Davis, 45-28 under Miller, slumped as soon as he left. The Orioles and Rowe couldn't solve the problem and traded Davis, who re-emerged as soon as he found another dominant coach, Dave Duncan, in Oakland, where he went 16-7 and 19-7.

Answer: Bosman, the man who wears a T-shirt that says, "Get ahead. Stay ahead. Use your head."

Bosman absorbed a great deal of 13 bumpy years in the majors, followed by 10 successful years in the Washington area, working with Virginia car dealerships and coaching at George Mason and Georgetown Universities. "When you shut the door on baseball, you have to keep it closed or it will never let you go," Bosman said shortly after he retired. "You gotta go with the cards left in your hand even if you're not crazy about them. You look at 'em, you play 'em."

The cards didn't play out the way Bosman assumed. They played out better. One day, when Hawk Harrelson was general manager of the Chicago White Sox, he told Alvin Dark to find a pitching coach. Dark called Syd Thrift, the front-office maverick. "Alvin," said Thrift, thinking of his Northern Virginia neighbor, "you need to call Boz."

The most expensive seats in baseball cost \$18 at Boston's Fenway Park and Oriole Park. This season, 26.3 percent of all seats are priced \$12 and above.

This season, it will cost an average of \$85.85 for a family of four to attend a major league game. The costs range from \$112.83 in Toronto to \$72.28 in Cincinnati.

Unsurprisingly, ticket prices mirror spiraling player salaries. The number of players making at least \$3 million on opening day more than doubled this year, from 32 to 68, including 22 who will be at or above the previously unbreached level of \$4 million.

BOOKS

TAKING TO THE AIR: The Rise of Michael Jordan
By Jim Naughton. 264 pages. \$18.95. Warner Books, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10103.
Reviewed by Ralph Wiley

MICHAEL JORDAN is a singular performer, the nonpareil of his era, a near-perfect melding of opportunity, resiliency, mental acumen and determination. He has become an artist of the first rank, an innovator for whom old rules of convention are there only to be improved upon — Picasso in satin shorts, Ellington with ungodly lift, Nijinsky under control. And he knows it.

In his new book, "Taking to the Air: The Rise of Michael Jordan," the author, Jim Naughton, a Washington Post reporter, has amassed fact, scenario and personal comment about Jordan's athletic and public life and positioned these hard-won facts in a context uniquely American. Naughton studies Jordan as a magnet of corporate profitability in an otherwise bleak economic time and as a social facilitator in an epoch of social unrest. Yet by the end he has not captured Jordan's singular point of view.

"This is not really a criticism. Book critics often make the mistake of judging a book by what they want to know about a subject rather than by what the author is attempting to drive home. The simple tend to me, hindering!

fact is that Michael Jordan did not wish to reveal himself to Naughton, though he made no attempt to stop Naughton from turning up whatever he could on his own through interviews with friends, relatives, teammates, coaches and business associates. In the end the strength of the book is indeed about the marketing of Jordan, and much less so about the artistry and relevance of Jordan to a personal or cultural context.

Naughton: "Advertising has helped make Bill Cosby and Michael Jordan two of the best-loved and most-admired men in America. With this status comes social influence and economic power, two commodities in short supply in black America. It is not too much to ask that these celebrities take note of the frenzy their endorsements create. But it is reckless to advocate that blacks ignore the engines of the consumer culture, and unfair to suggest that they bear a greater social responsibility in using them than whites."

That is a clear and pointed observation and the book is faced with them. However, the book's packaging illustrates its dilemma in microcosm. The title, splashed across the jacket in tall columns of bright orange, is "Taking to the Air." Nothing, right? What should be the title is offset in smaller white type at the bottom of the jacket: "The Rise of Michael Jordan." Below that, barely legible in thin orange script that seems to be mere bleed-through from the background, is the name of the journalist who had to do

all this work trying to run rings around his boundless subject. Naughton deserved better from his publisher.

The jacket itself is testimony to Jordan. The photograph shows him springing out of sight. His brilliance, his usefulness, to so many of us (as marketers, wholesale sportswear manufacturers, retail sneaker salesmen, sportswriters, pure boob fans, those who would like to span the Great National Racial Polarity, children who nowadays see the wires on Peter Pan, the insulated and insecure captains of industry who watch Jordan, pull up and say America still makes something better than anybody, and even book publishers) obscures his true nature and an exhilarating, precarious view from the top of one world.

In the end, this book belongs on the shelf next to "There Are No Children Here" by Alex Kotlowitz, a study of two young African-American boys living in the Henry Horner projects, a stone's throw from Chicago Stadium, where Jordan flies. It belongs there more than next to "The Jordan Rules," which is inferior to this book in every way but one — you get a better feel for Jordan. "Taking to the Air" works as historical document and as mid-life biography, as an example of all that a highly skilled journalist can bring to bear on his chosen subject.

Ralph Wiley, a former senior writer at Sports Illustrated and author of "Why Black People Tend to Shout," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

HERE are land cruises — organized bridge trips — which are recently gaining favor; on them, a group flies to a foreign destination and combines sight-seeing with bridge against local enthusiasts. There is a May trip that includes participation in a major British tournament in Bournemouth. The American escorts, Arnie Fisher and Jeanne Elkner, won a Swiss Pairs Championship there a year ago with help from the diagrammed deal.

The opening club lead was won with dummy's king, and a heart was ruffed. Elkner as South cashed the club ace and threw a diamond from the dummy. She then cashed the ace and king of diamonds, leaving the lead in the closed hand in this position:

NORTH		SOUTH	
♠	A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥	A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦	A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣	A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

When South now led a club, she could not be prevented from scoring two spade tricks in the dummy and making a contract. West discarded and South ruffed in dummy and continued her cross-ruff to make the game. Play would have been tricky if West had ruffed with an honor and led a low trump, but South can survive.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



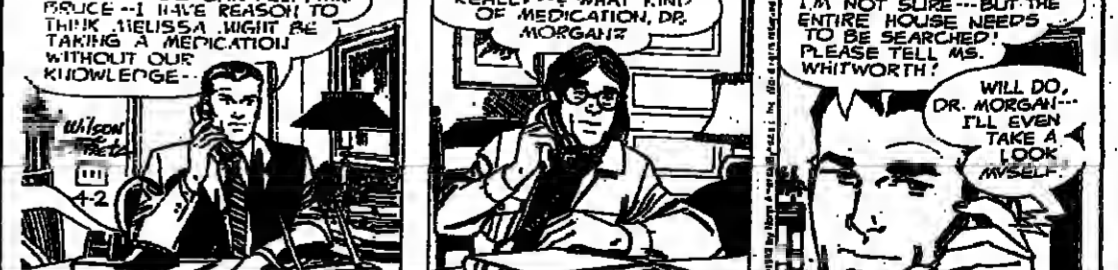
CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



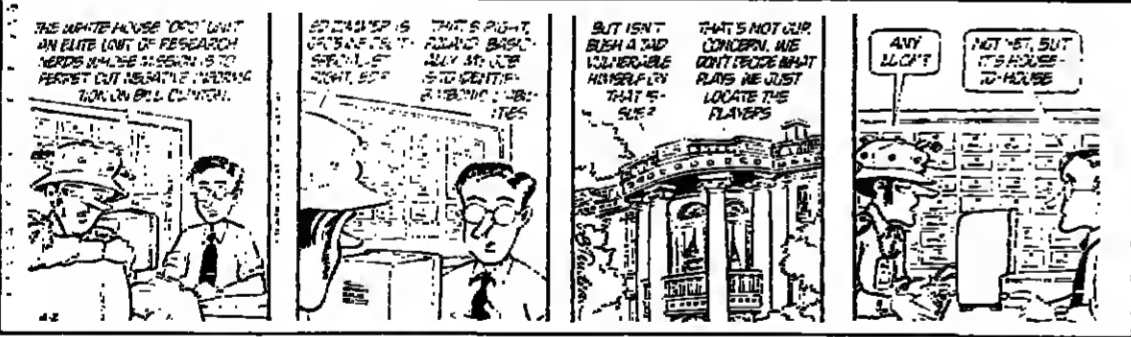
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



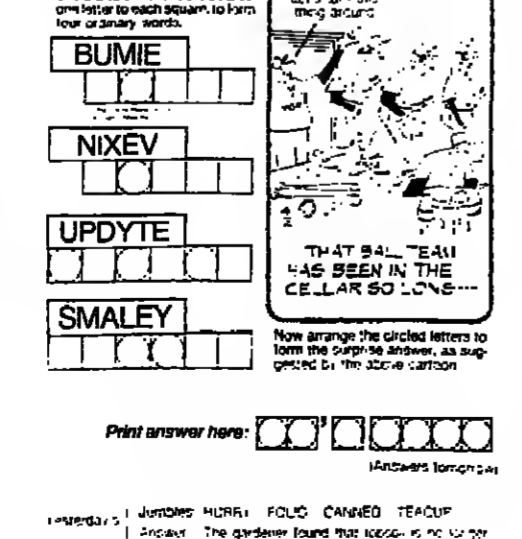
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



PORK
Virginia
Could S
Garden Pa
A Drop
Probe
Jordan
LINES
Safari It...
Side-lit...
MISU

SPORTS NHL STRIKE

Yes, Virginia — Irish Could Spoil A Garden Party

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Fitty poor Virginia. The upscale school from Charlottesville has a history of defeating Notre Dame — four straight times in their only five meetings. The last time they met, in January, the Cavaliers trounced the Fighting Irish by 27 points.

NBA Drops Straight White Probe Of Jordan

By Clifton Brown

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — After meeting there with Michael Jordan and his attorneys, Commissioner David Stern said the National Basketball Association has found no cause for disciplining the Chicago Bulls star following an investigation into reports linking him to high-stakes wagering on golf matches and poker games in Hilton Head, South Carolina, where Jordan has a vacation home.

Saying there was "no evidence that Michael has ever gambled on NBA games," Stern indicated that Jordan understood "the gravity of the situation" and would be more careful about his associations. He added that Jordan had cooperated fully.

Jordan acknowledged that he had shown poor judgment, not only by wagering large sums on golf and poker, but also in choosing some of his off-court company.

"I've made mistakes, I admit," Jordan said Tuesday. "It's another of life's learning experiences. Maybe all of this will make me a stronger person. The negative publicity is not something I like, because I've worked hard to lead a certain kind of lifestyle and to uphold high standards."

Jordan knows his image has been tarnished. The tainting began last December, when a \$57,000 check that Jordan wrote to James (Slim) Boulter, an amateur golfer and convicted drug dealer from Charlotte, North Carolina, was confiscated by federal agents who suspected Boulter of winning the money and planning to evade paying income tax on it. Boulter and Jordan claimed it was a loan and the check was returned.

Then on March 19, checks totaling \$108,000 surfaced through Michael Gibson, an attorney in Gastonia, North Carolina, who said Jordan had repaid golf and poker debts to his deceased client, Eddie Dow, a businessman, and three others.

There's nothing so terrible as facing a team you thrashed not long ago. "We shot our highest percentage of the year," Jones said. "Our players knew when they left the arena it was just one of those days."

Perhaps, Notre Dame has topped North Carolina, Syracuse and St. John's. It is a club with three premier players in LaPhonso Ellis, Daimon Sweet and Elmer Bennett.

"I don't know what the coaches are going to tell us about how to approach this game since we beat them the last time," said Virginia's Anthony Oliver, who delivered an angry pregame speech before Monday's semifinal against Florida. "But I'll admit that beating them before does let us know we can handle Notre Dame. The problem is, it can hurt us if we think we can beat them by 27 points."

That last game became Notre Dame's rallying cry. It also became a symbol of John MacLeod's first year, in which he took over a squad that went 12-20 last season, then started off this season at 1-5.

His club bounced back to produce an 18-14 won-lost mark; Virginia is at 19-13.

Back on Jan. 18, when Virginia generated its huge home-court victory over the Irish, the Cavaliers shot a season-high 63.8 percent and shot down Ellis, Bennett and Sweet. By the end of the half, Bryant Smith was in double figures.

Smith's magnum opus, though, had come a year earlier against Notre Dame. He scored the Cavaliers' last 19 points, including 17 in the final 3:14 for a one-point victory.

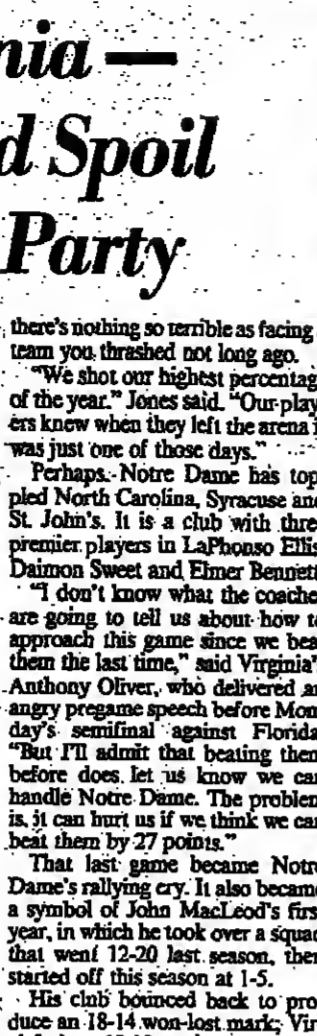
MacLeod said that the Irish would continue using their man-to-man defense — "what we've practiced for hundreds of hours."

Notre Dame also enjoys an intangible edge. Wednesday would be the 62d time it has played a basketball game in Madison Square Garden. When the band played the famed fight-song Monday night, before Notre Dame's meeting with Utah, the crowd got into the evening for the first time.

Notre Dame led by as many as 14 points in the first half, but Utah's constantly changing defense stunted that lead. The Utes scored the final 5 points of the half, holding Notre Dame scoreless for the last five and a half minutes.

Then, in the game's final minute, Utah went ahead for the first time. But near-magic has marked the long tradition of Notre Dame sports. This time, it was a technical foul assessed Utah's screaming, table-pounding coach, Rick Majerus.

He went into his tirade when Paul Afaiki was called for pushing Ellis after a pass bounced off Ellis' foot. Ellis admitted later that the officials, who had warned both teams before the game about showing tactics, had let it go — until that point.



THAT'S ONE — Bjorn Borg, 35, had to battle before defeating 17-year-old Peter Svensson, 6-2, 6-7, 6-3, in the first round of the River Oaks International tennis tournament in Houston. Attempting a comeback on the tour, Borg next faces Nicolas Pereira of Venezuela, ranked 154.



With an unexpected offensive tactic, Ajax caused serious threats to the Italian defense and Winter made it two following a melee. The Dutch midfielder kicked in a ball that had bounced from the bar on a fairly defensive intervention of Italian sweeper Gianluca Signorini.

Ajax Stuns Genoa, 3-2, in UEFA Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Dutch midfielder Aron Winter scored in the 89th minute to give Ajax Amsterdam a 3-2 victory against Genoa in a first-leg game of the UEFA Cup soccer semifinals on Wednesday night in Genoa.

Winter's goal, in the sold-out Marassi stadium, came on a fast action led by Dennis Bergkamp as Genoa pressed on the attack to complete a sensational rally.

Two goals in eight minutes scored by Uruguayan forward Carlos Aguilera had lifted the home team from a 0-2 rout to a 2-2 tie.

Winter, who also scored Ajax's second goal in the 60th minute, possibly ended Genoa's hopes to reach a European Cup final for the first time in the club's history.

The Italian team will be one goal down and without Aguilera in the second-leg, scheduled in Amsterdam on April 15.

Aguilera, Genoa's best forward and leading scorer in the Cup with 8 goals, was booked by Danish referee Kim Nielsen for foul play and face-automatically suspended for the next game.

Ajax stunned Genoa with a dazzling start and scored the opener after only 44 seconds and led, 1-0, at halftime as the Genoa forwards missed some good opportunities while a precise shot by Czechoslovak striker Thomas Skuhravy hit the post of the Dutch net and bounced back into the field.

The defeat was Barcelona's first in five semifinal group games and left them just one point ahead of Spartak, but a draw at home against Benfica in the remaining match should be enough to win group B.

Striker Horst Siegl kept alive Spartak's outside hopes of a final place with the winning goal in the 66th minute after a pass from Pavel Cerny during a period of intense pressure from the Czechoslovaks.

Barcelona, last year's Cup Winners' Cup holders, needed just a point to book their place in the final and were content to play for a draw.

FC Bruges 1, Werder Bremen 0: In Bruges, Belgium, Nigerian teenager Daniel Amokachi scored from center range after only five minutes to give FC Bruges a win in the first leg of the European Cupwinners' Cup semifinal.

Two incidents, in which German players appeared to be hit by objects from the crowd, marred the evening. Goalie Oliver Rech led the field in the 65th minute, possibly after a piece of concrete.

After a furious start, Bruges forced a quick breakthrough. Defender Vital Borkelmans made a run on the left and sent a high cross to the center. Amokachi, 19, controlled the pass and pushed a bouncing ball past goalie Rech.

Bremen was never outplayed again in the match but failed to set up many clear chances for itself, despite a final surge in the dying minutes.

Monaco 1, Feyenoord 1: In Monaco, the home team played to a draw in the first leg of the semifinal of the Cupwinners' Cup.

Monaco outplayed the Dutch club most of the game and had a number of opportunities. But all the scoring came in the first half-hour of play.

Rob Witschge opened the scoring for the Dutch team eight minutes into the match when he kicked the ball past Monaco goalie Jean-Luc Ettori. Ettori was caught leaning the wrong way on the shot.

Monaco tied it at 1-1 when Patrick Valery, a defender, kicked a volley out that deflected off De Gooijer into the goal.

Sampdoria 3, Red Star 1: In Sofia, Sampdoria's Genoa rallied to beat the defending champion Red Star Belgrade in the Group A European Champions Cup round-robin tournament.

Midfielder Sinisa Mihajlovic gave Red Star a lead in the 18th minute. Srecko Katancec tied the score in the 33d minute.

Red Star's defender Goran Vasiljevic scored a self-goal in the 42d minute to give Sampdoria a 2-1 lead. Then Roberto Mancini scored in the 77th minute for the final margin.

Parthianikos 0, Anderlecht 0: In Athens, the home team played to a scoreless tie against the Belgian team in a second-leg game for the Group A European Champions Cup round-robin tournament.

SCOREBOARD

Table with 2 columns: Team, Score. Includes results for various soccer matches like Arsenal 1-0, Liverpool 1-0, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Team, Record. Includes NBA Standings for Eastern and Western Conferences.

Table with 2 columns: Team, Record. Includes NHL Standings for Patrick and Adams Divisions.

Table with 2 columns: Team, Record. Includes English First Division and German First Division Standings.

Table with 2 columns: Team, Record. Includes Italian Cup and Italian Cup Standings.

Table with 2 columns: Team, Record. Includes Tuesday's Results for various sports.

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NHL Players Go on Strike As Final Offer Is Rejected

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The National Hockey League players went on strike Wednesday, a week before the start of the Stanley Cup playoffs.

The first strike in the 75-year history of the league began after an overwhelming vote by the players to reject the owners' latest contract offer.

Bob Goodenow, executive director of the NHL Players Association, said he would meet later Wednesday with the league's president, John Ziegler, to continue contract discussions.

"If we can reach an agreement, the season will go forward," he said.

Even as the strike began there were reports that the owners' negotiating committee was heading to Toronto in an attempt to set up more talks. According to one league source, the owners were ready to talk "at the drop of a hat."

The strike announcement, made at a news conference by the players association, brought an abrupt stop to the season. There were three games scheduled Wednesday night.

There are 27 games remaining in the regular-season schedule, which runs through Sunday night. The playoffs were scheduled to begin next Wednesday.

The players voted Tuesday night and Wednesday morning to reject the owners' offer. The count was 560 to 4.

It was the second vote by the players on the offer, which was submitted over the weekend during marathon negotiations.

The players had originally set Monday at noon as a strike deadline. But the players association pushed it back 51 hours to give its members another chance to vote.

The main areas of dispute include pension funds, free agency, licensing and playoff revenue.

Players on several teams cleaned out their lockerroom stalls Tuesday night after their vote was taken.

The captain of the Vancouver Canucks, Trevor Linden, said, "We can't accept this offer."

Linden made his remark as he emerged from a three-hour team meeting in Vancouver in which players voted on the offer.

The dispute in the pension funds involves \$7.5 million in unfunded surplus. The players believe the surplus is theirs to control after a 1986 agreement, while the owners want to reallocate some of those funds.

The two sides appear close on the issue of free-agency, although the players would like more freedom for older players to change teams without compensation.

The two sides are many millions apart in playoff revenue, the players demanding nearly twice the amount the owners are offering.

The players association also is resisting the owners' attempts to form a partnership to jointly address card licensing.

The owners say they want to work with the players to create even more revenue, while the union views this move as a threat to their card-generated revenue, now \$10 million a year.

The owners are also discussing revenue sharing formulas with the players, offering them 70 percent of the broadcast and gate revenue.

The union and the owners have had strong disagreements about the league's finances. The owners say they will lose an aggregate of \$9 million this year, and project \$55 million losses next year. The players counter that the league will earn \$24 million in profit.

"Our goal is to continue to negotiate," said Ryan Walter of the Canucks, a vice president of the players' association.

"It's scorched earth and see you next December," he said, referring to the owners' stance.

The Penguins' owner, Howard Baldwin, said: "It's not going to help anybody, including the players. But of course the league will survive a strike. It's not going to be easy. It's going to be painful. But I guarantee you we will survive."

Chicago player representative Steve Larmer said it would take time for players to adjust to the strike.

"I think everyone has a feeling of emptiness," Larmer said. "You wake up tomorrow morning and really have no place to go."

A walkout would come after the players have received their full salary for the season, and at a time when the owners expect to make 13 percent of their revenue.

The players have been without a collective bargaining agreement since Sept. 15.

Tyson Keeps Calm After Losing Plea

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Mike Tyson reacted calmly to the news that the Indiana Court of Appeals had rejected his plea to go free while he appeals his convictions for rape and criminal deviate conduct, a prison spokesman said on Wednesday.

"He showed no reaction at all," said a spokesman for the Department of Correction, Kevin Moore. "He was very quiet."

Moore said Tyson, who was still refusing to take solid food, "went to the dining room for dinner last night and breakfast today, took something to drink and interacted regularly with the other inmates."

The spokesman said the former heavyweight champion was to meet Wednesday with his attorneys, who plan to ask the Indiana Supreme Court to review lower court decisions that denied Tyson bail while he appeals his conviction.

On Tuesday, a three-member state court of appeals panel rejected Tyson's plea to be freed on bail pending his appeal. That decision upheld an earlier order by Superior Court Judge Patricia Gifford, who sent Tyson to prison last week to begin serving a six-year term.

Tyson, 25, was found guilty of assaulting Desiree Washington, a Miss Black America beauty pageant contestant, in his Indianapolis hotel room last July.

Tyson's attorney, Alan M. Dershowitz, said: "We're going to pursue it with the Supreme Court as soon as possible. We're in the extremely unfair position of having bail denied without any explanation, without any grounds."

Dershowitz said he was surprised that the appellate court decision had come without comment.

"I suspect the appellate court would have a very hard time coming up with opinions that are plausible," he said.

SIDELINES

Sainz Wins Safari Rally on 3d Try

NAIROBI (AP) — Carlos Sainz of Spain won the 40th Safari Rally in a Toyota Celica 4WD on Wednesday, achieving victory in his third try at the grueling test of drivers and cars.

Sainz, who snatched the lead in the first leg of the 4,338-kilometer (2,697-mile), six-day race on Friday, won with 2 hours and 35 minutes in penalty points. "I am obviously delighted with the victory," he said. "This is a great event to win."

Juha Kankkunen of Finland, last year's rally driving world champion, placed second in his Italian Lancia HF Integrale, 53 minutes behind Sainz. Jorge Recalde of Argentina, driving a Lancia, was third with 3 hours and 34 minutes in penalty points. (See Scoreboard)

All Blacks Sideline Whetton Brothers

WELLINGTON (AP) — New Zealand's rugby selectors have dropped Gary and Alan Whetton from trial All Blacks teams announced Wednesday night. Gary Whetton captained the All Blacks for the last two seasons and his twin brother Alan has been a regular flanker in the side.

The selectors named four trial teams from which they will choose the All Black side to meet a World XV in three international, the first on April 18. The other surprise was the omission of flanker Andy Earl, who was in the All Black squad for last year's World Cup.

Coach and chief selector Laurie Mains said the selections had been made on form and fitness.

For the Record

The South African government and a major banking group have come up with the funding needed to save the African Unity Games, which an organizer had said were in danger of being canceled. The first leg will be held in Dakar on April 18, and the second in Germiston, east of Johannesburg, on April 24 and 25.

Unseeded Veronika Matzenek of Germany upset fourth-seeded Jennifer Capriati of the United States, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, in the second round Wednesday of the Family Circle Cup tennis tournament in Hilton Head, South Carolina.

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Advertisement for AT&T Direct Service. Features the slogan "Feeling Misunderstood?" and lists various international phone numbers for direct dial access.

ART BUCHWALD

Satanic Photo Ops

WASHINGTON — When Salman Rushdie, who is under a death sentence by fanatical Iranians, came to Washington last week, he was received by members of Congress and the press. But the State Department and the White House refused to speak to him.



Buchwald

Margaret Tutwiler, the State Department spokesperson, was quoted as saying that there could be no plans for a meeting "because at this time we felt that such a thing could and possibly might be misinterpreted."

Rushdie to Bush could be misinterpreted, wasn't she really saying that the United States did not want to do anything to offend Iran?

"What's wrong with Iran? They have fine citizens who fought Iraq long before we did. The truth is that we have a new agenda for Iran. We don't want to jeopardize it by arranging a photo opportunity between the president and Salman Rushdie, Tehran's greatest enemy."

"But Iran was responsible for the taking of more American hostages than any other country."

"That doesn't compare with someone who writes a satire containing blasphemous statements about a religion. The White House disapproves of people being sentenced for what they write. At the same time, you don't rub a book in a nation's face."

"What's the worst that could have happened if the president posed with Salman Rushdie in the Rose Garden?"

"The Iranians might have refused to buy spare parts from us."

"They feel that strongly about it."

"Americans don't understand other people's cultures. In some countries they kill you for reading a book and in others they kill you for writing one."

"How do you know which is which?"

"That's what we have a State Department for."

"If Rushdie comes again, will the president change his mind about seeing him?"

"I doubt it. It would set a bad precedent if Mr. Bush received every writer who was condemned to death by the Hezbollah. This is not to say that the president is unsympathetic to human rights. We did offer to let Rushdie take a tour of the White House with the other tourists. Not many condemned writers get such an opportunity in a lifetime."

"Is there another angle to this?"

"There is. The White House never takes sides between a writer and those who pass a death sentence on him. Besides, if Mr. Bush saw every artist threatened by the kooks in Tehran he would never get any work done."

"Fess up, Charlie, when Margaret Tutwiler said that a visit by

Springing the Trap On Animal Activists

By Phil McCombs

WASHINGTON — Kathleen Marquardt smiles and springs the trap. It closes on her hand with a vicious snap. It is a steel-jawed leghold trap for coyotes, thick and rusty and hanging from a chain — the kind of device that animal-rights activists say is painful and cruel.

But Marquardt is still smiling. "See," she says. "I'm not screaming, I'm not yelling. And this is for coyotes. Think about it. They're not small animals."

She is a large, jovial woman raised hunting and fishing and killing chickens for dinner in northwestern Montana, now living in Washington, the founder of an organization to combat the growing influence of animal-rights activists. Putting People First, says Marquardt, "represents the average American who drinks milk and eats meat, benefits from medical research, wears leather, wool and fur, hunts and fishes, owns a pet, and goes to zoos."

Marquardt, 47, has also run her own "think tank," attempted a gourmet food line and continues to custom-design clothing, wall hangings and rugs through her Elizabeth Quinn Couture. She was at home one afternoon a couple of years ago when "my younger daughter came home from school and told me that I was a murderer because I hunt. I found out that PETA [People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals] had had a person in her classroom for three days, and I got furious. I'm telling my kids to learn, to listen to the teacher, but what do you do if you know somebody is there teaching them this perverted garbage?"

The first thing she did was to go to her daughter's junior high classroom to dish out some of her own propaganda. "I said to the kids, 'O.K., you're against wearing fur.' They said, 'Yeah, fur is murder.' So I said, 'What about your shoes, what's the difference?' I said, 'What is leather?' I wanted them to realize the basis of all this. 'How many of you are vegetarians?' Do you eat eggs, milk, chicken?"

"I began to get them to understand that here is nature, that we are human and we are part of the food chain, we're part of nature, we have canine teeth and intestines, we're omnivores. It's reality. In animal rights, you have to suspend critical thinking. I explained that animals are raised and cared for by farmers who love their animals, you don't raise them and hate them. The kids were great, they soaked up the information."

She looked for an organization that promoted her point of view, but found only trade associations — furriers, medical researchers and the like — "nobody that represented the everyday person," Marquardt and her lawyer husband, Bill Wewer, started Putting People First. Membership has soared to 35,000, with 100 chapters around the United States. She says they're up against, among other

things, the power of organizations like PETA, whose national director, Ingrid Newkirk, has said that "6 million people died in concentration camps, but 6 billion broiler chickens will die this year in slaughterhouses," and whose chairman, Alex Pacheco, told The New York Times, "We feel that animals have the same rights as a retarded human child."

The movement, Marquardt told Fortune, "is seeking to destroy a way of life. They insist every form of life is equal: humans and dogs and slugs and cockroaches."

For their part, the animal activists consider PFF "a loose-knit band of loonies," says PETA's director of special projects, Dan Mathers, "anyone who takes any profit or even pleasure out of harming or killing animals." He thinks Marquardt and Wewer are "Washington opportunists looking to rake in corporate dollars."

Each side accuses the other of harassment. Marquardt says she receives death threats regularly and turns them over to the FBI for investigation. Under her desk is a cardboard box into which she tosses notes from the opposition such as: "I hope you and your whole family die the most tragic and painful and slow deaths."

The desk is a mess, stacked high with talking papers and speaking invitations. Elsewhere in the office, half a dozen paid staff members — Marquardt receives no salary — "are busy churning out press releases and fielding inquiries. But it's more than your normal lobbying situation, it's a battlefield, and Marquardt goes for any opening."

And what with Candice Bergen sporting a PETA coffee mug on "Murphy Brown" and Kim Basinger doing an anti-fur commercial, Marquardt has had to think up some imaginative countermeasures. Thus, PFF's "Hunters for the Hungry" program has provided 160,000 pounds of venison for the needy in several Southern states. Prizes offered in a recent PFF membership drive included a recent PFF member, a Canadian hunting and fishing trip, a set of turkey and deer calls, and a cooler filled with Perdue chicken coupons.

And of course there are PFF T-shirts, mugs and bumper stickers — the latter with "unique messages" such as "Save a frog, dissect an activist." These have caused some consternation even among PFF members, but she explained in her column in the PFF newspaper, the People's Agenda, that "You have to have a sense of humor." Besides, "We need money [and] our bumper stickers are very popular."

Marquardt was raised in Montana by a hard-driving grandmother who pressed home basic values, and by a gambling grandfather who took us rattlesnake hunting and fishing and cherry picking and golfing. As a child she played with a dog and three horses. Later she moved around the country with her mother and father, a career navy man, majored



Larry Merritt/The Washington Post

Marquardt: "We are part of the food chain, we're part of nature . . . It's reality."

in math at Palomar College in California and then dropped out and became a Pan Am flight attendant.

In 1972 she married a photographer, settled in Washington and had a couple of daughters. The marriage didn't last and Marquardt realized she had abandoned many of her own interests. "I'm a scuba diver," she says. "I'm a skier, I hunt deer. I fish. I gave these things up in my first marriage, but I'm doing them now."

She feels that too many children today are out of touch with the basics. "In our society we don't see death anymore," she says. "To most people it is mystical or feared, and they don't realize that death is a part of life."

Wewer is something of a maverick, like his wife — a lawyer who has served clients ranging from the late California anti-tax guru Howard Jarvis to the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, which was accused before a congressional committee in 1987 of terrorizing the elderly with its direct mail fundraising campaigns. In the early 1980s, Marquardt was run-

ning what she described as a nonideological think tank producing research packages for anyone who would pay; Wewer was a client. Now he's PFF's lawyer, without compensation, and waves his "Research Saves Lives" placard at protests.

In 1983 they launched a small business, Cyrenic Gourmet Confections, featuring such items as pickled onion rings, peach butter and blueberry chutney. It bombed, and they lost \$150,000.

A few years later they were massively remodeling their huge old house and hosting Cinco de Mayo parties for 200, where they served turkey mole, sangria and hundreds of homemade chocolate truffles to the strains of a mariachi band. "It was," Marquardt says, "a phase we went through."

She claims to be quite "reclusive." Now, she says, their dream is to retire to the wilds of western Montana — the sooner the better — where Wewer can serve his clients by telephone and fax, and she can run PFF just as well as in Washington. She hopes, she says, to be making some money off it by then too.

PEOPLE

Don DeLillo Is Winner Of PEN-Faulkner Prize

Don DeLillo is the winner of the \$7,500 PEN-Faulkner Award for his 10th novel, "Mao II," which concerns a reclusive writer who becomes embroiled in the world of terrorism. The writer, who in 1985 won the National Book Award for "White Noise," was in Paris for the French publication of "Mao II" and his first novel, "Americana," when the award was announced.

A television news magazine report suggesting that Henry Kissinger sells his influence through his consulting business is a made-for-TV fabrication, the former secretary of state says. "I have a consulting business and companies ask me what I think, I don't represent them," he said before a speech in Detroit. Roy Brunett, a spokesman for the CBS' "60 Minutes," said the network stands by the story and regrets that Kissinger chose not to be interviewed for it.

Gerald Ford has had a second knee surgically replaced because of injuries from his football days at the University of Michigan. The former president, 78, was resting at Eisenhower Medical Center in Rancho Mirage, California, after the operation to insert artificial cartilage in his right knee. He underwent the same operation in his left knee in 1990.

The jazz saxophonist Branford Marsalis, who takes over May 25 as musical director of "The Tonight Show," has written a new theme song for the late-night NBC show, but he's not crazy about it. "It's not listed in my top 20 favorite songs, but it suits the purpose," he told high school music students in Tulsa, Oklahoma. "The type of song it is — I don't want anybody to know I wrote it." Marsalis, 31, replaces Doc Severinsen when Jay Leno replaces Johnny Carson as host.

A British research scientist, Thomas Brooke Benjamin, and a U.S. computer scientist, Donald Knuth, have been named foreign associates to the French Academy of Science. Benjamin, 62, who teaches at Queen's College, Oxford, is one of the world's leading experts on fluid mechanics. Knuth, 54, a professor at Stanford, is best known as the author of "The Art of Computer Programming."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Page 3

A Holbein to Stay in Britain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — A work by Hans Holbein the Younger (1497-1543), "Portrait of a Lady With Pet Squirrel and a Starling," has been bought by the National Gallery for £10 million (\$17 million). The work, painted in 1556-58, was to be auctioned at Christie's on April 15.

The owner, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, decided to sell it to raise funds to maintain his estate at Houghton, in Norfolk. But the possibility that the work might go to a foreign buyer created an outcry among British art lovers. The National Heritage Memori-

al Fund and the Art Collection Fund, will help the National Gallery raise the money for the work over three years. The gallery's budget for new acquisitions has been frozen since 1985 at £2.75 million.

Lord Cholmondeley has acted with the dual intention of protecting the future of Houghton and keeping the family's long cherished Holbein in this country," said a statement by the National Gallery. Christie's had suggested a reserve price of £15 million. The Guardian newspaper said, however, that the marquess might have realized only £6 million after taxes.

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CITY FILES

Cannes

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Emergency: 17
Medical assistance (Médecins d'Urgences): 93 99 12 12
U.S. Consulate (Marseille): 91 34 92 00
Tourism Office: 93 39 24 33
Palais des Festivals: 93 39 01 01
Local Chamber of Commerce: 93 90 40 40
Customs: For those people living within the European Community, the minimum purchase qualifying for tax-free treatment is 2,400 French francs. For outside residents it is 1,200 French francs.
Currency: \$1 equals 5.6 francs.
Neighborhoods: Although relatively small in size, Cannes is known the world over as a French Riviera resort, chiefly because of its film festival. It forms a crescent along the Gulf de La Napoule, with hills rising up behind it. The Croisette, or waterfront avenue, is lined with luxury hotels. There are two casinos. Overlooking the harbor, a port of call for pleasure boats, is the Palais des Festivals, site of the international film festival. To the northeast above Cannes is Vallaure, the center of French pottery making, a tradition encouraged by Picasso.

Rome

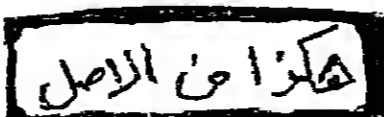
Country and city codes: 39 6
Emergency: 113
Medical assistance: 482 67 41
U.S. Embassy: 467 41
Tourism Office: 488 18 51
Trade Fair Center (Ente Autonomo Fiera di Roma): 517 81
Local Chamber of Commerce: 570 071.
Customs: All radios, including car radios, need a license, available at the frontier for 1,000 lire and valid for three months. Export licenses are required for antiques, works of modern art and items worth over 1 million lire.
Currency: \$1 equals 1,347 lire.
Neighborhoods: The Tiber river meanders from north to south through Rome, with St. Peter's Basilica and the Vatican on the west bank. The main business, shopping and hotel area is on the east bank within the old walled city, with its piazzas, churches, fountains, monuments and ruins. The Via del Corso is the main north-south artery, running down to the centrally located Piazza Venezia and the monument to Victor Emmanuel II. The historic landmarks of the Capitoline, the Forum and the Colosseum can be found just to the south and east.

CALENDAR

- CANNES APRIL 18-20: "The Dances of Bali." Théâtre Debussy, Palais des Festivals. Tel.: 93 39 01 01
- CANNES MAY 7-18: 45th International Film Festival. Palais des Festivals. Tel.: 93 39 01 01
- ROME MAY 20, 22, 24 & 28: "Aida," Teatro dell'Opera. Tel.: 481 601
- ROME MAY 23-JUNE 7: 40th International Trade Fair of Rome, Ente Autonomo Fiera di Roma. Tel.: 517 81
- CANNES JUNE 3-7: General Aviation Show. Cannes-Mandelieu Airport. Tel.: 93 90 40 00
- GENOVA DE ROMA JUNE 21: Infiorata, celebration of the Feast of Corpus Domini. Tel.: (6) 939 60 08



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